



THE
DOGMATICUS,
OR,
FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

FOUNDED ON REASON AND EXPERIENCE.

CONTAINING

- 1ST. A BRIEF ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMAN BODY.
- 2ND. A TREATMENT ON THE SYMPTOMS AND CURE OF DISEASES.
- 3RD. THE NAMES AND QUALITIES OF MEDICAL PLANTS, AND OTHER MEDICINES MADE USE OF IN THE HEALING ART.
- 4TH. DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING AND COMPOUNDING MEDICINES, AND THEIR PARTICULAR USE.

ARRANGED AND DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS AND CLASSES

TOGETHER WITH

DIRECTIONS

FOR

PRESERVING HEALTH,

AND AN

EXPLANATION TABLE.

FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES AND PRACTITIONERS.

BY JOSEPH SMITH,
PRACTICAL PHYSICIAN.

Rochester, N. Y.

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1829.

Northern District of New-York, to wit :



BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-second day of December, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, Joseph Smith of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit :

The **DOGMATICUS**, or Family Physician, founded on reason and experience—Containing, 1st, a brief anatomical description of the human body ; 2d, a treatment on the symptoms and cure of diseases ; 3d, the names and qualities of Medical Plants, and other Medicines made use of in the healing art ; 4th, directions for preparing and compounding Medicines, and their particular use, arranged and divided into sections and classes, together with directions for preserving health, and an explanation table, for the use of families and practitioners, by **JOSEPH SMITH**, Practical Physician.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled “ An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned :” and also, to the act entitled, “ An act supplementary to an act entitled ‘ An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

R. R. LANSING,

Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of New-York.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In testimony of the merits of this work, I hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with the author and his practice, and do know him to be a man of respectability and skill ; furthermore, I have perused his work entitled, *The Dogmaticus, or Family Physician*, and I esteem it the best work of the kind I have ever seen. It is well calculated for the real benefit of Families and young Practitioners.

ORREN MILLER,

Minister of the Methodist Society.

Rochester, Dec. 1828.

I do hereby certify, that I have been personally acquainted with the author of the *Dogmaticus, or Family Physician*, for many years, and do much esteem him as a man of integrity, on whom the publick may place the fullest confidence. I have also been acquainted with his practice, which I believe to be good ; I have perused the above named work, and think it exhibits a skill that does honour to the worthy author, and from which practitioners and families will derive an immense benefit.

Rochester, Dec. 1828.

JOS. WOODHULL.

I do hereby certify, that I have examined the above work, entitled *The Dogmaticus, or Family Physician*, and do not hesitate to say that I believe it to be a very good and safe work for family use.

SIMON HUNT,

Rochester, Dec. 1828.

Physician.

Rochester, 3d January, 1829.

Dear Sir—I have carefully perused the manuscript copy of your "*Dogmaticus, or Family Physician*," and take much pleasure in expressing my entire approbation of the plan, and of the utility with which you have conducted your inquiries.—To families in the country, remote, not only from medical aid.

but from places where common medicinal articles are to be procured, your materia medica alone, disclosing to them the healing resources of their own farms and forests, will be of high value. Nor, provided they be true to their best interests, and avail themselves of the advantages placed at their disposal, will your rules, and directions for the preservation of health be less useful to them. In addition to these two important branches introduced into your "Dogmaticus, or Family Physician," it contains much useful miscellaneous matter, which cannot fail to be interesting to the reader. On the whole, your work brings within a moderate compass, whatever is useful, levels it to ordinary comprehension, and as a manual, will be a valuable possession to every family. That you may receive, in reputation and wealth, your full reward, is the sincere wish of

Your respectful, and

Mo. ob't. serv't.

GEO. HARRAL, *Physician*

To Doctor JOSEPH SMITH.

PREFACE.

EVER since the first introduction of moral evil into the world, man has been a subject of misery and disease ; for sickness, pain, and death, are the very fruits of sin. *All have sinned, and have come short of the glory of God !* inasmuch that every subject of sin is, more or less, a subject of disease

And when we take a view of the human machine, and its curious mechanism, we are at once struck with wonder and surprise, and must say with the Psalmist, “ *How wondrous are thy works, O Lord.* How strange that a harp of a thousand strings, should keep in tune so long.” But we are the workmanship of God’s hand, and well calculated to live long upon the earth ; and every nerve and every string would keep their regular motion, and the blood would run its rounds until the appointed time, were it not for some obviating or irritating power, that may consist in, or proceed from, contagion, poison, contusion, pressure, or the retention of some natural evacuations, &c. For instance, by taking sudden cold, what is called insensible perspiration, is obstructed, and the consequences are, the superfluous incumbrance, and the heat or steam that arises from within, is retained in the body, and of course, some disease must be the consequence.

We learn from the pages of divine writ, that, in an early age of the world, God afflicted the children of men, with very many painful diseases, as a punishment for disobedience. See Deut. 28 ch. *The Lord shall smite thee with the consumption, and with a fever, and with an inflammation, and with an extreme burning, &c. The Lord will smite thee with the bloach of Egypt, and with the scab, and with the itch. The Lord shall smite thee in the knees, and in the legs, with a sore blotch, &c.—Again, if*

thou wilt not obey the Lord thy God, he will make thy plagues wonderful, even great plagues, and of long continuance, and sore sickness, and of long continuance ; also every sickness and plague which is not written in the book of this law, will the Lord bring upon thee until thou be consumed.

The diseases which are mentioned in scripture, are *Fevers. Ague, Inflammation, Itch, Botch, Boils, Leprosy, Palsey, Dropsy, Running Issues, Blindness, Deafness, Dumbness, Lameness. Consumption, and the Elephantiasis, Leprosy, &c.* Other diseases we read of, in which God smote them in the hinder parts ; which, according to the celebrated Dr. Brown, is what we call the Venereal Disease. All these diseases are the effects of sin, and is comprehended in the death, which is the wages of sin. A disease of Belial, is that which is inflicted by the Devil, as we see in the case of Job.—But, after suffering much by his disease, and after being severely reproached by his friends, he made the following remarks : 'That distinguishing afflictions in this world, were often the lot of the righteous ; though eternal punishments were reserved only for the wicked.

The various forms of diseases are innumerable ; and as mankind change their forms of sinning against God, so he changes the form of their diseases : and whenever God sends a disease or pestilence, as an affliction for sin, it will spread as a contagion, the efforts and skill of all earthly physicians to the contrary notwithstanding ; until the hearts of his people are turned unto him : as we see in the case of the Epidemick, a few years since. It seemed to sweep all before it—whole families were carried to the shades of death, by its sweeping power ; and it continued to rage until the inhabitants of the earth began to cry mightily unto the Lord, who heard their prayers, and turned away his wrath, and blessed means to restore health : of this many of us are witnesses. How far these facts may apply to us, as individuals, I leave for the reader to judge.

“ The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life.”

Life and death, then, are on condition of man's obedience or disobedience, and he that would live long on the earth, and enjoy good health, must observe the rules of morality and true piety --be temperate in all things, from his youth to his grave. But as this is not generally the case, it has become a subject of great importance to each individual, to know how he may alleviate those distressing pains, that so torment and rack his mortal frame. God has not left us in a situation in which we are subject to so many diseases without providing a remedy. Our blessed Saviour, who was the great physician of soul and body, made use of means to heal the sick ; and he has enjoined every creature, not only to preserve his own life, but the lives of others. But ignorance and superstition prevail so abundantly among the people, that many of them not only suffer on a long and tedious bed of sickness, but have to expend the last cent they possess, to satisfy their attending physician. 'Not that I would censure the physicians, any farther than they, (together with the rest of mankind) are paying unnecessary taxes to foreign nations, for medicines which are no better than many that we are daily trampling under our feet. And, so long as the people remain ignorant, they will support that which, to them, will prove injurious. Shall we be so blinded by a few high-minded, scientifick men, (as they please to call themselves) who wish to hold the power of medicine in their own hands, as to suppose that the art of healing rests only in their hands ? Let wisdom speak, and she will say, that medicine, like religion, is free for every man. The most insignificant animals, even the toads, if bitten by any poisonous animal, fly to the antidote which, to them proves a sure remedy.

Many great and wise men have written largely on the subject of diseases, and the manner of treating them, but they are very lengthy, and tedious ; and, many times, in a language that is not understood but by a few. There are others whose liberal minds have extended to the good of all men ; willing that

every one should have the means of health in their own possession, they have explained the medicines made use of, and of what they are composed, how they are prepared, the quantity to be given at a dose, and when to apply them, &c. But the most of them are very lengthy, and require a considerable time, in order to get a right understanding of them; therefore, those books cannot be so useful to families in general, as to meet the wishes of the authors. But, in order to remove that great difficulty, I have taken the subject into serious consideration, and after having had a long and successful practice as a physician, I feel it my indispensable duty, and highest privilege, to communicate to the reader a system of practice, in which I have been so abundantly successful; and which is so highly recommended by men of science and respectability.

Although I am indebted to others, for some part of what this treatise contains, yet, the principal part is from my own experience, and successful practice for several years. Its natural advantages arise from its being short and comprehensive.

While in the enjoyment of health, the reader may think a work of this description is of but little importance; but let him be confined to the bed of sickness, and he will esteem it as one of the greatest treasures of the kind, that ever had a place in his family desk.

The plan of the work is arranged in the following manner. After giving a brief anatomical description of the human body, the symptoms and cure of diseases, the medicinal plants, their qualities, and the recipes, the work is divided into *three sections*, and *forty-six classes*; As follows:

SECTION I.

Containing the symptoms and cure of diseases, divided into eleven Classes; thus:

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Class 1. Bilious diseases. | Class 3. Chronick diseases. |
| 2. Contagious diseases. | 4. Dispeptick diseases. |

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|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 5. Eruptions of the Skin. | 9. Spasmodick diseases. |
| 6. External inflammation. | 10. Tumours. |
| 7. Hæmorrhages. | 11. Venereal diseases. |
| 8. Internal inflammation. | |

SECTION II.—OF PLANTS, &c.

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|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Class 1. Absorbants. | Class 12. Detergents. |
| 2. Aromatics. | 13. Diureticks |
| 3. Apearients. | 14. Diaphoreticks. |
| 4. Astringents. | 15. Emeticks. |
| 5. Antispasmodicks. | 16. Emenagogues. |
| 6. Antisepticks. | 17. Expectorants. |
| 7. Anodynes. | 18. Laxatives. |
| 8. Antidotes. | 19. Mucilages. |
| 9. Carminatives. | 20. Stimulants. |
| 10. Catharticks. | 21. Stypticks. |
| 11. Coroborants. | 22. Vermifuges. |

SECTION III.

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| Class 1. Drops and bitters. | Class 8. Powders. |
| 2. Gargles. | 9. Plasters. |
| 3. Lavements or Clysters. | 10. Salves. |
| 4. Injections. | 11. Syrups. |
| 5. Mixtures. | 12. Tinctures. |
| 6. Ointments. | 13. Waters, &c. |
| 7. Pills. | |

All of which are well calculated for the cure of those diseases for which they are designed, and many of them have long been kept as a secret medicine ; yet they have been highly esteemed by those who have used them.

There are many different kinds of patent medicines which are abundantly used in our country, with the composition of which, I am well acquainted, and might have introduced them here, but I consider them much inferiour to those medicines which are already included in this work.

I have already met with some opposition in attempting a pub

lication of this kind. But I cannot do justice to my own conscience, or to my fellow travellers to another world, and keep back part of the price, or publish a work merely to benefit myself, by disclosing a few popular uncertainties. Although this work comes much short of perfection, yet the reader will find many truths and valuable recipes contained therein ;—Meanwhile, I have the satisfaction to know, that if errors should be found therein, they are not designed.

And as my object is not barely the benefit of myself and family, but for the real benefit of all who may come in possession of this work, some improvements may be made hereafter ; to which the purchaser of this will be entitled, by making a reasonable compensation for the same.

A BRIEF ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BODY.

THIS short work will not admit of a minute description of the human machine : that would only serve to perplex the mind of the reader. But my design is, to give a general view, in as short and comprehensive a way as possible, plain and easy to be understood by every man.

Without some knowledge of its machinery, it is as much impossible to take the right care of the human body, as it is to regulate a clock, without being acquainted with its machinery. Upon this principle, the following Anatomical description is given :

The composition of the human body, are its bones, cartilages, ligaments, muscles, tendons, nerves, membranes, fibres, the secretory, and excretory vessels, to which may be added the hair and nails.

Bones are the most firm, and the hardest parts of the human machine ; enlarged, or contracted into a variety of sizes, and are calculated, from their strength, to supply the whole body. They contain marrow, which makes them less brittle ; and are covered with a thin membrane, like a bladder, called periostium, except on the skull, where it is called pericranium, which is equally sensible in an inflamed state, being plentifully supplied with nerves and blood vessels : Its use is, to sustain the vessels which enter the substance of the bones, with their nourishment. “ The head is

designed for the residence of the brain, and is framed in exact conformity to this important purpose: ample to receive it, strong to uphold it, and firm to defend it."

THE RIBS,

Are turned into a regular arch, are gently moveable, for the act of respiration, and form a secure lodgement for the heart and lungs.

THE BACK BONE,

Is intended, not only to strengthen and sustain the body, but, also, to bring down that appendage of the brain which is styled spinal marrow, and the origin of the nerves.

THE ARMS,

Are exactly proportioned to each other, as guards to defend, and as ministers which serve the whole body; firm with bone, but not weighty with flesh; capable of performing all manner of useful motions. To these are connected the *hands*, terminated by the *fingers*; consisting of various little bones, and a multitude of muscles.

THE LEGS AND THIGHS,

Are stately and substantial columns. They administer, most commodiously, to the act of walking; yet obstruct not the easy posture of sitting.

THE FEET,

Composed of a neat and firm pedestal, capable of altering its form, and extending its size, as circumstances require. They contain a set of the neatest springs, which help to place the body in a variety of attitudes, and qualifies it for a multiplicity of advantageous motions. The use of the bones, is, not only to support and strengthen the body, but, serve as levers for the muscles to act

upon : and to defend those parts from external injury, that are of the greatest consequence to be preserved ; as the brain, spinal marrow, the heart, &c.

CARTILAGES,

Are much of the same nature as the bones, being smoother, and elastick. In them there is no sensible cavity, to contain marrow ; nor are they covered with any membrane to render them sensible, as bones are. They serve to make the bones, whose extremity they cover, move freely in their joints.

LIGAMENTS,

Are strong compact substances without sensibility. They serve to unite the several limbs, and prevent their parting from each other, as happens in dislocation.

THE MUSCLES,

Are distinct portions of flesh ; with strong tendons attached to their ends, which, by contracting, perform the motions of the body. Their strength is astonishingly great in all persons ; so much so, that by the use of a few of them, they will raise a burden much heavier than their own weight. *Inwardly*, they supply the several movements of the active machine. *Outwardly*, they render its appearance plump and well proportioned.

TENDONS,

Are composed of the same number of fibres of which the muscles are made up, but much smaller : they serve, like ropes, to pull when the fleshy fibres act ; for the capacity and firmness of insertion and direction of motion. Their use is to avoid a large quantity of flesh near the joints, and

to prevent clumsiness, in particular places, &c.

NERVES,

Are minute white cords, derived from the brain, running to every part of the body, and are the immediate organs of sensation. All the muscles are enabled to act, only by their communication with the brain; for when that is cut off by the destruction of the connecting nerve, whatever impression is made on the part, can no longer be felt, and the part itself can no longer move.

ARTERIES,

Are strong, elastick tubes, that arise from the ventricle of the heart; and thence, dividing into branches, distribute the blood to every part of the body. The blood thrown from the heart, dilates the arteries, and their own elastick force contracts them; by which means they vibrate, in proper places, very perceptibly against the finger: that is what is called the pulse. It brings advice of the utmost importance to the physician, and very much assists him, both in discovering the nature of the disease, and in prescribing the remedy. The ^{or} longer arteries are deposited at a proper depth in the flesh, which render them more secure.

VEINS,

Are tubes accompanying the arteries to receive the blood at their extremities, and re-conveying it to the heart. They are void of any pulsation.

GLANDS,

Are small bodies of finely interwoven vessels, whose office it is, to secrete, or separate fluids from the blood, for particular uses; as spittle in the mouth—bile in the liver—milk in the breast.

&c. Glands, when obstructed, become large and endurated; from which schirrus and cancers are produced.

MEMBRANES,

Are fine webs, like a bladder, expanded, intended to cover the fleshy parts, to form connexions between some parts, and make a separation between others.

FIBRES,

Are, as they appear to the naked eye, simple threads, of the minutest blood vessels, or nerves, or both, serving to form other parts. Some of them are hard as the bony ones, others are soft as the fleshy parts.

SECRETORY VESSELS,

Are minute tubes, in the different organs, serving to separate and strain off the different fluids from the general mass of blood.

EXCRETORY VESSELS,

Are tubes belonging to the different organs, to carry off the humours that are separated.

SKIN.

The scarf skin is that thin insensible part or membrane, which is raised by a blister. It is extended over every part of the true skin, unless where the nails are. Some anatomists have stated that it is a fine smooth membrane, others say, it appears scaly, and compute that one grain of sand will cover 250 of those scales; and that each scale has about 500 pores; so that a grain of sand will cover 125,000 pores through which we perspire.

Its use is, to defend the true skin, that it may not be exposed to pain from whatever it touches:

and also, to preserve it from wearing. It is the thickest on those parts of the bottom of the foot which sustains the body, and in hands much used to labour. The natural colour of it, is white in all men. The difference between the European and the African, or Indian, is owing to the slimy mucus matter that is between it and the true skin, called Rete Mucosum.

Cutis, or true skin, is a very compact, strong, and sensible membrane; extending over all the parts of the body, having nerves terminating so plentifully in all its superficies, for the sense of touching, that the finest point of a needle can push no where, without touching some of them.—The meshes or pores, are so minute that nothing discoverable to the eye passes them, tho' they discharge, every moment, myriads of superfluous incumbrances from the body. The steam arising from the warm process within, is carried off by these real, though imperceptible funnels, which constitute what we call insensible perspiration. This moisture not only passes off by perspiration through the pores, but at every breath, this kind of perspiration is very great, as is sufficiently shown by breathing on a glass, or on any thing that is smooth and cold. It is said that the healthy individual daily and insensibly perspires upwards of three pounds weight of superfluous and impure humours. If this be correct, we need not wonder that so many cramps and spasms, as well as many other diseases, make their appearance, in consequence of an obstructed perspiration.

HEAD.

The head being the seat of the brain, in which,

as it is supposed by some, the soul resides, has outlets and avenues for the despatch of couriers to all quarters, and for the reception of speedy intelligence on every interesting occasion. The great Creator has made us an inestimable present of the senses, to be the inlets to innumerable pleasures, and the means of administering the most valuable comforts.

High in the head is placed the eye, consisting only of simple fluids, enclosed in thin tunics; it conveys to our apprehensions all the graces of blooming nature, and all the glories of the visible heavens.

The *ear* consists of an outward porch and inner chambers, with tools of the most admirable contrivance and finished workmanship. The winding labyrinths and sounding galleries, are all instrumental to the power of hearing. The eye perceives only the objects before it; whereas the ear warns us of transactions above, behind, and all around us. The eye is useless amidst the gloom of night, but the ear admits intelligence through the darkest medium. Hence, when we cannot see a friend, because of an interposing partition, yet, by the friendly aid of this organ, we can learn that he is there, by his voice, or by his footsteps, &c.

The great and wise Creator has not only endowed us with the gift of seeing and hearing, but with those of *tasting* and *smelling*.

The sight, taste, and smell, are not only so many sources of delight, but a joint security to our health. They are the inspectors of our food, and inquire into its properties, pleasant or disagreeable, wholesome or noxious.

And in addition to these, we have the gift of speech: and what an admirable instrument for articulating the voice, and modifying it into speech, is the tongue: It hath neither bone nor joints, yet fashions itself into any shape and position, to express sentiment, or constitute harmony. This little collection of muscular fibres under the conducting skill of the Creator, is the artificer of our words; by this we communicate the secrets of our thoughts; by this we instruct the ignorant, comfort the distressed, glorify God, and edify each other.

BREAST,

Is situated between the abdomen or belly, and the neck. The *mammae*, or breast in women, are two glandular bodies of a round oval figure, and are composed of a vast multitude of vessels, to secrete the milk from the blood, and they are capable of very great distension; tending towards the nipple. And as they approach, they unite and make but few ducts at their exit. In the time of gestation, the breasts swell or increase in bulk; this is owing to the consent there is between them and the womb. The cavity of the breast is lined with a fine membrane called *pleura*, and contains those two grand organs—the heart and lungs.

The lungs are divided into two parts called lobes: the one on the right, and the other on the left side. The vessels that enter the lungs are the windpipe—by which we draw in the air; and the pulmonary artery, which comes from the right ventricle of the heart, and the pulmonary vein, whose trunk opens into the left ventricle of the heart.—Each of these divides into two branches. The wind-pipe passes through all parts of its substance,

terminating every where in air vesicles for the grand purpose of respiration, which keeps it in a continued state of action and reaction.

THE HEART,

Is a strong muscular body of a conical figure, with two cavities or ventricles, out of which issue the two large arteries of the human body; one called pulmonary, or artery of the lungs, the other aorta, or large artery of the body, from which all the other arteries go off as branches of a tree from its trunk. Near the mouth of these two ventricles, are two other hollows which are called auricles; into which the veins returning from all parts of the body with the blood, empty themselves through two large trunks or channels: It has two motions, called systole and diastole:—The former, is when it contracts itself and thereby forces the blood into the arteries; the latter, is, when it relaxes itself and receives the blood from the veins.

The heart is the grand organ of the circulation of the blood, and, consequently, of life. Impelled by this beating machine, or engine, part of the blood shoots upwards, and sweeps, with abounding impetus, into the head; there it impregnates the prolifick fields of the brain, and forms those spirituous dews which impart sense to every nerve, and communicates motion to every limb. Part flows downwards, and rolls the rocking current through all the lower quarters, and dispenses the nutrimental store, even to the meanest member, and the minutest vessel. The living blood never discontinues its interchangeable tide; whether asleep or awake, still persevering to sally briskly

through the arteries, and return softly through the veins to the heart ; and so it runs the rounds until death shall close the progress.

It is very natural to suppose, that animal heat depends upon the action of the arteries, and the circulation of the blood in general ; because, whatever increases the velocity of the circulation, whether exercise, friction, or disease, increases the internal heat. Whereas, fainting, hæmorrhage, and whatever produces a weak and languid circulation, diminishes the heat of the body.

With a new born infant, the first thing is to infuse into its nostrils the breath of life ; this expands the lungs, and the venal or purple blood is changed into arterial, or crimson, in that organ : the heart contracts, and the arteries vibrate, like a clock that is wound up and sound in all its parts. So likewise, in the animal machine, the blood in the lungs, having imbibed the vital principle from the air, the heart acquires its action, the brain its energy, the nerves their sensibility, and the other subordinate springs of life presently resume their respective functions. No organ can be severely afflicted without affecting the heart ; nor can the heart be in the smallest degree affected without affecting or disturbing every function of the human economy. The heart is enclosed in a large thin membrane called Pericardium, or heart purse. The heart is not only affected by what injures the body, but also by what ruffles the mind ; rage occasions frequent and forcible contractions ; sorrow, slow and languid ones—the heart is affected by the sight of the eye, and by the hearing of the ear.

DIAPHRAGM OR MIDRIFF,

Is the internal division between the chest and abdomen, or belly. It is a large, thin, broad, muscle, or membrane. Its use is to assist in respiration. In taking in the breath, it is pressed downward : and in expiration, it rises upward in the cavity of the breast. It assists the motion of the stomach, intestines, liver, and spleen, &c. It marks our passions by its irregular action ; as sighing, yawning, coughing, and laughing. It is affected by spasms, as in the hiccough, &c.

ABDOMEN OR BELLY,

Lies between the chest and pelvis, which is formed by the juncture of the haunch bones.—The abdomen contains many of the principal parts of the human body ; as the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, bladder, &c. On its inside it is lined with a membrane called Peritoneum, which is capable of a very great extension, and afterwards can contract itself to its ordinary size : as we see in pregnancy, dropsy, corpulency, and repletion.

STOMACH,

Is situated under the left side of the diaphragm. Its figure nearly resembles the pouch of a bag-pipe, having two orifices ; the one above, from the gullet, through which it receives the crude aliment ; the other below, whereby it conveys the partially digested food, or chyle, into the duodenum. Before the food enters the gullet, it must of necessity pass over the wind pipe ; and to prevent its falling into it, the all-foreseeing contriver has placed a lid, or hung a cartilaginous draw-bridge ; which, when any of the smallest particles

of food advance to enter the stomach, is pulled down, and shut close : but the very moment the morsel is swallowed, it is set loose and stands open. By this two fold artifice, the important passage is always barred and made sure against any noxious approaches, yet is always left free for the necessary accession of air, and commodious for the purpose of respiration.

The meet and drink must remain a considerable time in the stomach before they are of a proper consistency and temperature, either for the tender coats, or for the delicate operation of the bowels : for which purpose that great receiver is made strong to bear, and capacious to hold ; and here the chyle is lodged in the very warmth : here it is saturated with other fermenting or diluting juices : and kneaded, as it were, by the motion of the stomach, and compression of the neighbouring parts, so that the whole is reduced to a tenuity abundantly finer than the exactest grinding could effect ; and all is worked up into the smoothest pulp imaginable. From thence it is dislodged by a gentle acting force, and passes, by a gradual transition, into the cavity of the intestines.

INTESTINES,

Is one continual canal from the stomach to the anus, which is said to be five or six times the length of the individual, and has the same coats with the stomach ; and all have in their inner membrane, an almost infinite number of very small glands. The guts are curiously convoluted in the abdomen, and are extremely irritable, and one entire tube. Anatomists have divided them into the small and great guts ; the small ones are

called duodenum, jejunum, and ilium : the larger are the cœcum, colon, and rectum. The duodenum, so called, because it is generally about 12 inches in adults ; it is the widest, and shortest of the small intestines. At a short distance from where it joins the stomach, it receives two ducts ; the one from the liver, bringing the bile : the other from the pancreas, or sweet bread, bringing its liquor, to assist in completing the digestion of the food. The second gut is the jejunum, so called, from its being usually found empty, its numerous lacteal vessels having absorbed the chyle.

The ilium is the third, and last of the small intestines. The great length of the small gut is evidently for the convenience of a great number lacteals, that the chyle that misses their orifices in one part, may not escape them in another.

The cœcum, or blind gut, is a pouch, as it were, of the colon, about three inches long, and called blind from being out of the direction of the passage of the food. The colon is the greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long ; and by lying so contiguous to all the bowels, it communicates all the benefits of the injections thrown into it : and when it is affected, there is a sense of weight, though the pain is not very acute ; whereas in the small guts there is no sense of weight, but an acute pain.

Sometimes a pain in the colon, attended with fever, and the pain extending to the ribs, gives a suspicion of pleurisy ; though the colon is only affected. Cholick pains often arise and are more severe in this part, the excrements are long retained here, and are often much indurated before

they pass further on. The *rectum*, or straight gut, is about a hand's breadth and a half long : it begins where the last curvature of the colon ends, and is terminated at the fundament : at its termination, it is surrounded by circular muscular fibres, called the sphincter ani, to retain the feces. The intestines are not left to move at random in the cavity of the abdomen ; but are artfully tied down by a membranous web, which prevents their circumvolutions, from being entangled in each other ; at the same time, allowing gentle, but animated motion. That part of it connected with the small intestines is called mesentery ; the other part, fastened to the colon, is called mesocolon.

Upon a survey of the uses of the stomach and intestines, we cannot avoid being struck with wonder at its apparent simplicity, answering so many salutary purposes. As soon as we take our food into the stomach, it retains its peculiar properties : irritates the coat of that organ, and occasions a contraction of its two orifices. The food thus confined, undergoes a constant agitation, by means of the abdominal muscles, and of the diaphragm, and by the motion of the fibres of the stomach itself. By these movements every part of the food is exposed to the action of a fluid secreted in the stomach, called the gastrick juice ; which gradually dissolves and attenuates the food, and prepares it for its passage into, and further change in the intestines. The aliment having remained during two hours, or more, in the stomach, is converted first into a greyish pulp, which is called chyle. As the digested food enters the duodenum, it stimulates the common duct of the gall

bladder ; from which it receives a full supply of bile, and of saliva secreted from the pancreas, &c.

The stomach universally sympathises with other parts of the body. A blow on the head occasions sickness at the stomach : a disordered stomach often excites headache, which is apt to come after drinking too much wine, or other strong liquors. This certainly proceeds from the stomach. The stomach, disordered by indigestion, is often accompanied with flushings in the face, palpitations at the heart, difficult breathing, dejection of spirits, uncommon sensibility, and with giddiness.

The OMENTUM, or *caul*, is a fine membrane larded with fat, somewhat like net-work ; it is situated under the peritoneum, and above the intestines on the surface, resembling an apron tucked up. Its use is to lubricate the guts, that they may the better perform their peristaltick motion, to cherish and defend them from cold, and to assist in the formation of bile, &c. and probably to give nourishment to the body, as the other fat is supposed to do, when it is incapable of receiving nourishment any other way.

LIVER.

The *liver* is the largest gland in the body, of a dusky red colour : it is situated immediately under the diaphragm, on the right side, and reaches almost as far back as the spine or back bone. It is divided into two unequal parts, called lobes : except for the vessels, which are very numerous, the liver would be very soft, and like a piece of congealed blood.

The great use of the liver is, to secrete the bile.

It is the seat of various disorders, inflammation, abscess, schirrhous, &c. and, in most of them the countenance hath a pale colour, or a yellowish one with a green cast.

GALL BLADDER.

Is fixed to the under side of the liver. It pours its acrimonious, but salutary juices on the aliment as it advances from the stomach, which dissolves its remaining viscidities, supports the perestaltick motion of the intestines, and probably assists in completing digestion. When there is a defect of bile, it disposes the body to various diseases; as melancholy, indigestion, and obstruction of the viscera, &c. When there is a redundancy of bile, or it offends the stomach by its acrimony, it causes chilliness, shivering, and great anxiety. It is certain, that, in fevers, the bile is not only plentifully generated, but peccant in its quality; and if not duly evacuated, must be productive of many disagreeable symptoms.

PANCREAS, OR SWEET BREAD.

A large gland situated near the stomach; serves to secrete a liquor like the saliva; which is discharged by a short duct, into the duodenum.

SPLEEN OR MELT.

Is situated under the cartilages of the left short ribs. It is supported by the subcontained parts, and fixed to its place by an adhesion to the peritoneum, and diaphragm. The figure of it, a sort of depressed oval, near twice as long as broad, and almost twice as broad as thick. It often becomes scirrhous, and considerably enlarged; its use is not precisely known.

KIDNEYS.

Are two oval bodies, situated in the loins, contiguous to the two last short ribs. Their use is, to separate the urine from the blood, which is brought thither for that purpose, by the emulgent arteries, and what remains from the secretion, is returned by the emulgent veins; while the urine secreted, is carried off through the ureters to the bladder.

URETERS.

Are tubes about the size of a goosequill, and about a foot long, rising from the kidneys, and entering the bladder near its neck; they form to themselves, as it were, valves, so that, upon the contraction of the bladder, the urine is ejected through the urethra, its proper passage.

BLADDER.

Is a membranous and fleshy sack or bag, capable of contraction and dilation, situated in the lower part of the belly. Its shape is orbicular, and its coats are the same as those of the guts and hollow tubes already mentioned. Around its neck, which is longer in men than in women, there goes a small sphincter muscle, to contract the orifice, that the urine may not be involuntarily discharged. The use of the bladder is to receive the urine perpetually secreting into it from the kidneys.

URETHRA.

Is a canal or pipe, beginning at the neck of the bladder, and terminating at the end of the penis. It is about twelve or thirteen inches long; its inner membrane is furnished with a mucilaginous liquor, serving to defend it against the acrimony of the urine.

PENIS.

Its shape and use need no description. It is composed of two spongy bodies. In its under part is the urethra, through which both the seed and urine pass. The spongy bodies take their name from being porous like a sponge, and are distended and enlarged by the blood penetrating their substance, as in erection. The integuments of the penis make a hood to the glands or nut of the yard, called prepuce, or foreskin. The small ligament, by which it is tied to the under side of the nut, is called the frænum; the amputation of the foreskin, is what was recommended by Moses as circumcision. In the venereal infection the urethra and the glands are first affected or inflamed, by the contagious matter that causes a part of the urine to abate, as soon as the glands begin to discharge freely.

UTERUS, OR WOMB.

Is placed between the urinary bladder and rectum or straight gut, in a place of great security, called the pelvis or basin; guarded on all sides by the strong bones, that form the basis of the trunk. Its figure very much resembles a pear. Its broadest extremity, which is called its bottom, is uppermost, and its small part, the neck, is downwards.

The womb, when impregnated, hath a small cavity, but becomes larger as pregnancy advances; and in time of delivery, its mouth is wonderfully dilated. About the age of puberty, the blood vessels of the uterus become distended, and secrete monthly a fluid, called menses, catamenia, courses, &c.

VAGINA, OR NECK OF THE WOMB.

Extends from the mouth of the uterus to the pudendum, or external parts in women; it enlarges, and, like the uterus in the time of birth, dilates very much. Just within the vagina, is the orifice of the urethra, which is shorter, wider, and straighter than in men. The inner part of the vagina is formed into a wrinkle or ruge, which are longest in those who have not used copulation, and least in those who have had many children. Under these ruge wrinkles, are small glands, whose excretory ducts are called lacunae or furrows. These glands separate a mucilaginous matter to lubricate the vagina, and are the seat of gonorrhœa, in this sex, as the glands and urethra are in the male.

OVARIA.

They lie near the sides of the ureters and are of a depressed oval figure, about half the size of men's testicles and have spermatick vessels. They contain small pelluced eggs, from which they have their name. It is supposed that these, together with the falopian tubes perform particular functions in the formation of our species.

FALOPIAN TUBES.

Are situated on each side of the womb. They are connected to the uterus and the side of the ovarium, by a membrane at one end, and the other end is loose and jagged. Among these jags is a small orifice, which leads into the tube, which is about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and thence growing gradually smaller, passes to the uterus, and enters there with an orifice about the size of a hog's bristle. The use of these tubes is, to convey the male seed from the uterus to the o-

varia to impregnate eggs for conception, and then comes back through the same tubes to the uterus : so stated by Chesselton.

TESTS.

Are two oval glandular bodies, seated in the scrotum, which serve to secrete the semen from the blood. The scrotum or external covering is made up of scarf skin, true skin, and, immediately under the latter, is a thick cellular texture closely adhering to it. It is likewise composed of many fleshy or muscular fibers, by means of which the scrotum is contracted, and is reckoned a sign of health.

CONCLUSION.

Thus we have communicated to the reader a just conception of the most important parts of the human body, their respective places, and their offices, &c. inasmuch that every judicious inquirer may have a right conception thereof.

Although we discover such multiplicity of parts, yet the most perfect harmony subsists between them all. Well might the Apostle say, the body is not one member, but many. Each member officiating in its proper place, and each assisting the operation, and all conspire to the benefit and preservation of the whole. So that no one can boast of itself and say to another, I have no need of thee. Even those innumerable little contrivances within us are of the utmost importance, and are absolutely necessary, in order to life and health. When any of the natural evacuations of the body are obstructed, a convulsion of the whole is the consequence, and, if not removed, will soon cause a complete cessation of the whole."

Since health depends upon such an assemblage of moving organs, since a single secretion stopped may destroy the salutary state of the fluids, or a single wheel clogged, may put an end to the vital motion of the solids ; with what holy fear should we pass the time of our sojourning here below, trusting in that all-wise being whose omnipotent hand has formed this vast machine, that he would superintend its agency, and support its being.

But what is this mansion of flesh, compared to that immortal inhabitant within ? When once the silver chord is broken which connects mind and matter together vitally ceases. The body then, with all its artificial and numerous vessels, fibres, nerves, and other exquisite machinery, undergoes decomposition, and is turned into its original elements. The immortal soul having shaken off its coil, is destined for a new residence—to flourish in eternal youth—to outlive the wreck of elements, and the crush of worlds. “Thou fool,” says the Apostle, “that seed which thou sowest is not quickened except it die, and that which thou sowest is not that body which shall be, but God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him ; and to every seed its own body, so also is the resurrection of the dead. And when this mortal shall put on immortality, and this corruption shall put on incorruption, new scenes will be disclosed, multiplying perfections in an almost infinite degree, and this sphere will be aggrandised : where we may pluck ambrosial fruit from the tree of life, and live *forever*, and range the blessed fields of pleasure in a world without end.

SECTION 1.

OF DISEASES IN GENERAL.

Disease is a derangement of the organs or members of the human machine, and, generally, if not always, proceeds from, or consists in, some irritation in the system, which may proceed from, or consist in, contagion, poison, contusion, pressure, or the retention of some natural evacuation.

It may be confidently asserted, that no part of the body is provided with so many important organs, by which it is connected with almost every operation performed in animal life, as the skin, or the innumerable little funnels or pores, through which we daily and hourly perspire, while in a healthy state; but when obstructed, some derangement of the members must take place.

The liver, which is the refiner of the blood, and serves to secrete the bile, is the seat of many diseases. Thus, whatever stimulates this organ, and occasions its more vigorous and complete action in the separation of the bile, proves highly useful in the cure of diseases.

And such is the importance of the bile in our constitution, and the ill consequences of an error in it, that every aid is desirable by which our knowledge of its nature can be promoted. When there is a defect of bile, it disposes the body to various diseases; such as melancholy, indigestion, &c. and when there is a redundancy of bile, or when it offends the stomach by its acrimony, it causes a chilliness, shivering, and great anxiety, &c. It is certain that in those diseases attended

with much fever or heat, the bile is not only plentifully generated, but frequent in quality, and if it be not duly evacuated, must be productive of many disagreeable symptoms. Thus we see the ways or manner, in which diseases originate.

GENERAL RULES FOR TREATING DISEASES.

In cases of fever, the object is to remove the cause ; which is some obstruction, and, most generally, of the perspiration, which may be known by a dryness of the skin, &c. Remedy ; see Diaphoreticks, Sec. II. Class 15.

If costive, give catharticks ; see Class 10 & 18. Attend to every natural evacuation—cleanse the stomach and bowels with suitable emeticks and catharticks—open the pores at the surface, by bathing with pearlash and water, or spirits, or vinegar, or weak lye, or with soap, spirits, and vinegar, and by giving diaphoreticks, or sudorifick powders. Sec. 3, Class 8. If the urinary passage is obstructed, give diureticks ; see Sec. 2, Class 13. At the commencement of diseases attended with much fever or inflammation, with pain in the head, or elsewhere, and a hard and full pulse, let blood, by making a small orifice in the vein of the arm—be sure and not open an artery, which may be distinguished by the pulsation ; a vein has none. Bleeding may be repeated according to circumstances, but not to exceed one pint at a

time, except in case of a sudden fall or bruise.—In case of a violent inflammation in the head, or lungs, or stomach, or elsewhere, or in pleurisy, &c. bleeding is the anchor of hope. Cooling drinks, laxatives, sudorifick powders ; or, if not much pain in the head, the anodyne, sudorifick powders, those sweating medicines, are to be continued ; the sudorifick powders may be given once in four hours ; if in much pain, give a small pill of opium, of one grain, or take of the anodyne carminative drops. See Sec. 3, Class 1. If troubled with flatulency, see carminatives, Sec. 2, Class 9. Onions, or mustard seed, or scone root, or burdock leaves, applied to the feet, in form of a poultice, is of great service in fevers, inflammation, &c. ; or in any disease of the head, a blister on the bottom of the feet, many times very remarkably relieves the head. In case of pleurisy, or any severe pain, or inward inflammation, apply, as near the part as possible, either a blister, or the anti-phlogistick plaster ; the last mentioned, I think, is preferable, except in obstinate cases. The mucilaginous teas may be taken freely ; see Sec. 2, Class 19. In all cases of disease, produce and maintain a general action through the system, by attending strictly to every natural evacuation. If a cough and dryness of the lungs, inhale the steam of hot water or vinegar from a funnel or the spout of a tea-pot, &c.

In case of a disease of the blood, see detergents, Sec. 2, Class 12. In case of gangrene, or mortification, see antisepticks, Sec. 2, Class 6.—In case of cramps and spasms, see antispasmodicks, Sec. 2, Class 5, or tinctures, Sec. 3, Class

12. In case of being bitten by any poisonous insect or animal, see antidotes, Sec. 2, Class 8. In case of debility, indigestion, &c. see corroborants, Sec. 2, Class 11. In case of an obstructed menses, see emenagogues, Sec. 2, Class 16. In case of diarrhœa, or dysentary, see astringents, Sec. 2, Class 5. In case of immoderate *vomiting*, see pearlash and vinegar, or arsesmart tea, or chicken tea, and astringents. In case of a *frequency of making water*, see corroborants and astringents, Sec. 2, Classes 14 & 11. In case of *flooding*, see astringent powders, and astringent injections, as in fluor albus. In case of *Hæmorrhages*, see stypticks, Sec. 2, Class 21. In case of *debility*, or an inactive state of the system, after having been reduced by sickness and medicines, see stimulants and corroborants, Sec. 2, Class 17. In case of *worms* in children, see vermifuges, Sec. 2, Class 22.

Thus, I have laid down the rules for managing diseases in general, although they may be varied, according to circumstances.

Let every practitioner apply his heart to wisdom, and study to be skillful. "Paul may plant and Apollos water, but God giveth the increase."

CLASS I.—BILIOUS DISEASES.

Under this head is comprehended all diseases proceeding from a redundancy of bile and attended with fever, &c.

Ague, or Intermittant Fever.
Bilious, or Remittant Fever.
Nervous, Slow Fever,

Bilious Cholick.
Cholera Morbus.
Jaundice.

Ague and fever is known by the symptoms that it produces ; such as violent fits of cold, attended with a remarkable shivering and succeeded by a degree of heat, arising to an extreme degree. But when there is a clear intermission between the fits or paroxysms, it is termed the intermittant. This disease is supposed to arise from the inhaling of an effluvia that arises from low marshy grounds, or from impure and stagnated waters, and from drinking impure water.

REMEDY.—Attend to the general rules, i. e. to create and maintain a general action through the system, and attend to every natural evacuation.

The bilious, or remittant, commences with a sense of cold and shivering, accompanied by violent pain in the head and back, great dejection of spirits, sickness at the stomach, giddiness, loss of strength, and difficulty of breathing. The pulse which was quick and small in the cold fit, becomes full, and abates not of its quickness. The pain in the head and back increases, and frequently terminating in vomiting of bile, and if not checked by the power of medicines, the symptoms increase with a constant delirium and restlessness, succeeded by twitchings of the tendons, profuse clammy sweats and convulsions, which soon end in death.

CAUSE.—The same as in intermitants and agues; only act here in a more powerful manner.

REMEDY.—Bleeding is recommended in the commencement of the disease. Follow the directions given in the general rules of treatment.

Page 33. Open the pores, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and to the feet apply draughts, &c.

Nervous or slow fever ; symptoms the same as

the above, only, more various. It sometimes creeps on very slow, and at other times, it comes on with a great degree of rapidity, but many of the same symptoms of other fevers, or disorders. The pulse is irregular, sometimes quick, and at others, about the natural standard. As the disease advances, the hands tremble, the fingers are in a constant motion, the tongue becomes dry and of a dark colour, the gums are covered with a dark, viscid, substance; stupor, cold clammy sweats, hiccough, twitchings of the tendons, &c. Although the nerves are more particularly affected in this, than in other ailments, yet, when a fever is once produced, from whatever cause, it seldom fails, by long continuance, to occasion all the symptoms which appear in the nervous, slow, or inalignant fever.

TREATMENT.—Observe the general rules.—
Sec. 1. page 33.

Jaundice arises from many of the same causes as fever, although in this disease there is an obstruction of the biliary ducts, inasmuch that the bile instead of passing into the intestines, is taken up by the absorbants and carried with the mass of blood, to the surface; this gives the skin a yellow appearance. It makes its appearance also in the eyes, in the nails, and urine.

REMEDY.—See the general mode of treatment, Sec. 1. page 33; or jaundice bitters, Sec. 3. Class 1, and observe the general mode of treatment as it is laid down in the introduction of diseases.

Colick, symptoms. A violent pain in the bowels, attended with costiveness, vomiting, &c. The pain is commonly seated about the navel, and re-

sembles various sensations, as of burning, twitching, boring, or a ligature drawn very tight across the intestines. It comes on without fever, but it soon follows, especially if inflammation takes place.

REMEDY.—When it arises from wind, use carminatives, or colick powders; see Sec. 2, Class 9. If from constriction, attended with costiveness, and the pain fixed and acute, bleeding is advisable to prevent inflammation; or follow the directions of the general mode of treatment, and see colick powders, Sec. 3, Class 8. A tobacco injection, or the smoke of tobacco, and the warm bath.

Cholera morbus, or vomiting and purging, caused by a redundancy of bile and acrimony.

TREATMENT.—Large and repeated doses of chicken broth, beef tea, barley or rice water, or gruel; these may be given in glysters also, after which, give of the anodyne carminative drops; see Sec. 3, Class 1, or see recipe for *cholera morbus*: astringent mixture, Sec. 3. Class 5.

CLASS II.—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

These diseases attack person only once in life.

Measles. Mumps. Putrid sore throat, or Canker Rash.
Whooping Cough.

Measles, commence with alternate heats and chills; on the fourth day, eruptions, like flea bites, arise on the face and body, and in four days more they disappear with the fever.

TREATMENT.—If the disease be slight, little more is necessary than to take of the aperient medicines, Sec. 2, Class 3 ; and some mild cathartic ; but if violent and high fever attend it, difficulty of breathing, &c. bleed and apply to the breast the antiphlogistick plaster ; Sec. 3, Class 9. Inhale the steam of hot water, and take the sudorific powders ; Sec. 3, Class 8, and attend to the natural evacuations.

Mumps, usually commence with a slight fever, which subsides upon the appearance of a tumour under the jaws ; sometimes only one side, and at others, on both.

TREATMENT.—Little more is necessary than to keep the head and neck warm and take laxatives ; but, if very violent, bleed, sweat, &c. see treatment for the measles ; a poultice of arse-smart applied to the throat is good.

Putrid sore throat, generally comes on with a sense of giddiness, and chilliness, or shivering, soon followed by great heat. After some hours, an acute pain in the head, and soreness of the throat, stiffness of the neck, &c. On examining the mouth and throat, the uvula and tonsils appear swelled, and of a deep red colour ; soon after, they are covered with white, or ash coloured spots, which soon become ulcerated ; the patient often complains of an offensive putrid smell. On the third or fourth day a scarlet eruption is thrown to the surface of the skin, first on the face and neck, and then over the whole body.

TREATMENT.—On the first attack give an emetic of lobelia, follow it up with laxative aperients, as sulphur, saffron flowers, &c. make use of the

astrigent gargle, Sec. 3. Class 2 ; or detergents. Sec 2, Class 12, ginger may be given, wine or milk toddy.

Whooping Cough, see antispasmodick tincture. Sec. 3, Class 12.

CLASS III.—CHRONICK DISEASES.

Consumption.

Dropsy.

Chronick Rheumatism.

Consumption—Its first symptoms are slight fever, increased by the least exercise, a burning and dryness in the palms of the hand, increase of urine, dryness of the skin, as also, of the feet, in the morning, occasional flushings in one, and sometimes in both cheeks, hoarseness, pain in the breast, fixed pain in the side, shooting pains in both sides, head ache, sick, and fainting fits, poor appetite, &c. and as the disease advances, cough and spitting of phlegm, the muscles of the hand, or between the thumb and fore finger fall away, the pit of the stomach appears drawn in, the nails turned in, and sometimes the hair falls off.

TREATMENT.—Produce and maintain a general action through the system, give an emetick of lobelia : or see emetick pills, Sec. 3, Class 7. Small bleedings will answer if the pulse is full, or, if much fever, the emetick may be repeated, if occasion require ; keep the skin moist by frequently rubbing the surface with pearlash and water, or scoke root boiled in water ; bathe the surface with the decoc-

tion, and not forget the flesh brush ; take the powders of mandrake, golden seal, equal parts, blood root, one fourth part, to be taken twice a day ;—dose, half a teaspoonful, and, if the pulse is weak, add a little cayenne or red pepper ; if the powders loosen the bowels too much, take less : if not enough, take more, Apply the anti-phlogistick plaster as near the pain as practicable ; change the plaster once in two or three days, make a constant drink of blood wort, or blood vein, if it can be had ; if not, see detergents, Sec. 2, Class 12. Take, every night, from one to two teaspoonfuls of the anodyne carminative drops, see Sec. 3, Class 1. If there is great debility, take of the corroborant medicines, see Sec. 1, Class 11, or of the tar syrup Sec. 3, Class 1, take of the expectorants, the drops, the powders, constantly ; and the other drinks as laid down above. The powders may be omitted for a few days, and take of the cough pills, &c. After a long experience, and having cured a number, I can confidently assert, that I believe the mandrake root, and blood root have been the principal conquerors ; the use of the powders must be continued a long time : the wild turnip may be boiled in milk, and taken daily : the blood wort for a constant drink, purifies and sweetens the blood.

Moderate exercise will be of great service ; the flesh of young animals may be eaten, oysters, &c. I have a variety of recipes for consumption, but I think, if strict attention is paid to the above rules, it will cure, if curable.

Dropsy. Symptoms—A collection of water in some part of the body. In common dropsy, the

legs usually swell, and a pit remains for some time after pressing the flesh, the appetite abates, the face is bloated, urine little, thirst great, with slow fever, shortness of breath, and lassitude.

TREATMENT.—If a hard, full, and quick pulse, small and repeated bleedings may be necessary; follow it up by giving the diuretick pills, Sec. 3, Class 7. Bathe the whole surface with soap, or pearlash, vinegar and spirits, make frequent use of the flesh brush; if there is a collection of water in the abdomen, take of the diuretick pills, Sec. 3, one pill every hour: follow it up for 18 or 20 hours; they will begin to operate in 3 or 4 hours, both by urine and stool. If this is not sufficient, omit the pills, and take strengthening medicines for 3 or 4 days, and then take the pills in the same way. Silk, or milk weed root, in gin, is a good remedy, or onions in gin, taken freely; see recipes for the dropsy, or tinctures, Sec. 3, Class 12.

Chronick Rheumatism. It usually seizes on the tendons in the back, shoulders and hips, attended with much stiffness, and a dull heavy pain, which shifts from one part to another.

TREATMENT.—The rheumatick powders, Sec. 3, Class 8, may be taken two or three times a day, either in substance, or in tincture, to be continued until the complaint ceases to be troublesome; or use the bathing drops, Sec. 3, Class 1, and apply to the part affected the antiphlogistick plaster, Sec. 3, Class 9, or large poultices of roasted scoke root.

CLASS IV.—DEBILITY,—DISEASES ARISING FROM.

Diarrhœa, see Absorbants Sec 2, Class 1, and astringents, Class 4.

Costiveness.

Hystericks.

Dispepsia.

Hypocondria.

Flatulency.

Palpitation of the heart.

Fluor Albus, or whites.

Pain in the stomach.

The symptoms of costiveness are plain to every one.

REMEDY.—See laxatives, Sec. 2. Class 18.

Flatulency or wind in the stomach, symptoms known.

REMEDY.—See carminatives, Sec. 2, Class 9.

Dispepsia, or *indigestion*, symptoms, nausea at the stomach, palpitation of the heart, costiveness, flatulency, &c.

REMEDY.—After cleansing the stomach and bowels, by taking suitable catharticks, make free use of the corroborants, see Sec. 2, Class 11, and dispeptick pills, Sec. 3, Class 7.

Fluor Albus, or *whites*, symptoms, known.

REMEDY.—See corroborants, Sec. 2, Class 11.

Astringent injections, Sec. 3, Class 3; put a strengthening plaster on the small of the back, see Sec. 3, Class 9.

Hystericks generally commence with a universal languor, coldness of the extremities, the pulse becomes unequal, a difficulty of breathing, palpitation of the heart, a sense of something like a ball or globe arising from the side or stomach into the throat, producing a sense of suffocation.

convulsive motions, fits of laughing and crying ensue, disagreeable sensations in a variety of forms and situations.

REMEDY.—See antispasmodicks, Sec. 2, Class 5. After which, give absorbants; see Sec. 2, Class 11. See antihysterick pills.

Hypocondria, symptoms, low spirits, languor, the want of resolution and activity, with respect to all undertakings, sadness, melancholy, &c.

REMEDY.—Constant, but moderate exercise. Use laxatives, see Sec. 2, Class 18. Take, now and then, a dose of the antispasmodicks, see Sec. 2, Class 5, corroborants, see Sec. 2, Class 11. Riding on horseback is proper.

Palpitation of the heart, symptoms known.

REMEDY.—See antispasmodicks, as above, and corroborants. It may be necessary to let blood.

Pain in the stomach, remedy, see antiphlogistick plaster, Sec. 3, Class 9. See anodyne carminatives Sec. 3, Class 1.

CLASS V.—ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Under this head is comprehended the

Due Worm,	Itch,	Ring Worm,
Scald Head,	Salt Rheum,	Redgloom.

The *dueworm*, first appears a small pimple on the skin, and spreads, something in form of a ring-worm; it festers, and discharges a thin, watery matter, and continues to spread out in different parts of the body, until checked by medicines.

REMEDY.—A free use of saffron flowers in tea, or sarsaparilla, &c. give laxatives, such as cream of tartar, sulphur, &c. and oint the part with the due worm ointment, Sec. 3. Class 6.

Itch, see itch ointment, Sec. 3, Class 6.

Ring worm, see sovereign ointment. Sec. 3 Class 6.

Scald head, see sovereign ointment, Sec. 3, Class 6, or after cleansing with Castile soap, apply a plaster of turpentine and copperas.

Salt rheum, appears in large blotches discharging a fluid, most commonly, about the hands, attended with itching.

REMEDY.—See yellow salve, Sec. 3, Class 10, or sovereign ointment, Sec. 3, Class 6.

CLASS VI.—EXTERNAL INFLAMMATION.

Under this head is comprehended all the external diseases attended with inflammation ; as,

Biles.	Erysipelas, or St. Anthony's Fire.
Burns.	Fellons, or Whitlows.
Bruises,	Gout.
Wounds.	Rheumatism, Inflammatory.

Biles, burns, bruises, or wounds that are inflamed and swelled, must be treated as follows : if the inflammation is great, so much so that it affects the whole system, let blood ; or, if by a sudden fall or blow, bleeding must not be omitted ; if a burn or scald, first apply tar water, or sweet oil ; after which, a poultice, if necessary ; follow it up

by a constant application of the anti-phlogistick plaster, Sec. 3, Class 9 ; and, after the inflammation ceases, dress the wound, or sores, or biles, with the common salve, and observe the general rules, and attend to the natural evacuations.

St. Anthony's Fire is an inflammation on some parts of the skin, attended with pain and heat, and when extensive, there is a fever, attended with drowsiness ; when it is slight, it requires only that the bowels should be kept naturally open, by mild laxatives ; see Sec. 2, Class 18. But when violent, and attended with general symptoms of fever or inflammation, bleed, bathe the feet, and apply sinapisms, and attend to the natural evacuations ; a tea of saffron flowers, green ozier, or swamp sassafras, is good : burnt flower is a good external application, or the marrow of a sheep's leg, or, if convenient, the plaster, Sec. 3, Class 9.

Felons, on the fingers, may be cured by seasonably applying a mixture of quick lime and soap, and I am led to believe that a constant application of the same, will cure a whitlow or white swelling, apply to the part affected, the plaster, see Sec. 3, Class 9.

Gout and rheumatism ; Remedy. In the commencement, bleed, sweat, and attend to the other evacuations of the body, apply to the part affected, large quantities of roasted scoke root, and the sweating plaster, see Sec. 3, Class 9. See also, the rheumatick medicines, Sec. 3, Class 1, or sulphur and water, take one pound of brimstone broken ; turn on it one gallon of boiling water, take a wine glass three times a day ; if attended with much pain, see anodyne sudorifick powders, Sec. 3, Cs. 9.

CLASS VII.—HEMORRHAGES.

Bloody Flux.	Bloody Urine.	Cuts,
Flooding.	Nose Bleed.	Lungs.
Stomach.	Piles bleeding.	

The symptoms are so plain they need no description, and may proceed from various causes, as follows : The dysentery may proceed from putrid air, poor water, immoderate quantities of unripe fruit taken in the stomach, &c. At the commencement of this disease it may be removed by taking, first, a portion of the vegetable bilious pills, see Sec. 3, Class 1, and follow it up by taking of the expectorant pills, see Sec. 3, Class 1, or see catharticks, Sec. 3, Class 10 ; and astringents, Sec. 2, Class 4. If the disease progresses, make use of the anodyne sudorifick powders, see Sec. 3, Class 8, or the drops, Class 1, and the preparation of salt and vinegar, Sec. 2, Class 1 ; a constant use of arse-smart tea will prevent bloody urine ; or, see astringents, Sec. 2, Class 4.

- *Cuts*, if large, should be closed together either by a stitch or sticking plaster, see Sec 3, Class 6. To stop the blood, see stypticks Sec. 2, Class 21, after which dress it with the salve, see Sec. 3, Class 10.

Flooding, remedy, warm the extremeties, and use the astringent powders, Sec. 3, Class 9, and if necessary, use cold applications to the bowels, and if attended with much pain, see anodynes Sec. 2, Class 7.

Bleeding at the nose, may be stopped by using the powders of colt tail or fireweed, as snuff, sec

Sec. 2, class 4, apply cold water to the back of the neck, &c.

Bleeding at the lungs, or stomach, or at the fundament, remedy, mild catharticks, followed up with the astringents, see Sec. 2. class 4, and pile ointments; every natural evacuation must be attended to in order to health; and if the evacuations are too great, they must be checked; although a common relax or dysentery is an effort of nature to rid the system of some diseases; in that case it must not be suddenly stopped; if any of the above diseases are attended with fever, use sudorifick powders, see Sec. 3, class 8, if costive, use laxatives, see Sec. 2, class 7, or apply the sudorifick antiphlogistick plaster externally, Sec. 3. class 9.

CLASS VIII.—INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Under this head is comprehended all diseases attended with swelling and inflammation internally.

Influenzy,	Brain,
Pleurisy,	Stomach,
Quinzy,	Intestines or bowels,
Lungs inflamed,	Kidneys,
Liver,	Bladder.

Influenzy, is sometimes epidemick, and is supposed to depend on some specifick contagion for its cause.

Symptoms, stoppage of the nose, dull pain in the forehead, attended with more or less fever and

sore throat, see antiphlogistick plaster, Sec. 3, Class 9.

Pleurisy may proceed from an obstructed perspiration, violent exercise, or an imprudent use of ardent spirits ; its symptoms are an acute pain in the side, which reaches to the throat, &c. with a high fever, hard and quick pulse, difficulty of breathing, and a teasing cough, &c.

TREATMENT. See the general mode of treatment, Sec. 1, Class 1.

Quinsy—a sense of heat, pain, and tightness in the throat, difficulty of swallowing ; in general the inflammation begins on one side of the throat, and spreads across the palate to the other side, and when on both sides, the pain is very severe, and the swallowing difficult.

REMEDY. See antiphlogistick plaster, Sec. 3, Class 9.

Lungs, Inflamed ; Symptoms—difficulty of breathing, cough, and a pain under the breast bone, or between the shoulders, a sense of fulness and tightness across the chest, great anxiety about the heart, restlessness, loss of appetite and sleep, the pulse quick, the tongue covered with a yellowish mucus, and the urine turbid.

This complaint, if not seasonably attended to, will lay the foundation for consumption, &c.

Liver ; symptoms. The acute is attended with pain in the right side, rising to the top of the shoulders, something like a pleurisy, and many of the same symptoms.

Symptoms of the chronick inflammation are accompanied with a morbid complexion, the appetite fails, and uneasiness or pain is felt in the re-

gion of the liver, extending to the right shoulder, an obscure fever prevails, which is generally worse at night, the stool is of a clay colour, the urine of a high colour, depositing a red sediment, &c. a hoarse, dry cough, and many of the symptoms of a consumption, and must be treated in the same way; see treatment for the consumption, Sec. 2, Class 3.

Brain—a deep seated headache, redness of the eyes and face, violent throbbing in the arteries of the neck and temples, incapable of bearing light or noise, constant delirium, and picking at the bed-clothes, the pulse generally hard and strong, &c.

REMEDY. Bleeding and blistering is the anchor of hope.

Stomach—acute pain in the stomach, always increased by swallowing any thing; great internal heat, something like heart burn; constant retchings to vomit, quick pulse, hiccough, coldness of the extremities, &c. In the cure of this, much depends on bleeding, sweating and physicking.

Of the Intestines,—symtoms, obstinate costiveness, great internal pain, external soreness, especially about the navel, and so severe as scarcely to bear the slightest touch, great debility, hard, small, and quick pulse.

REMEDY.—In addition to the above stated prescriptions, use emolient injections, &c.

Kidneys,—symtoms, acute pain and heat in the small of the back, numbness along the thighs, retchings to vomit, voiding the urine in small quantities sometimes very pale, and at others high coloured.

REMEDY.—Observe the general mode of treatment, page 33.

Bladder.—Acute pain at the bottom of the belly, a frequent desire and difficulty of making water, and frequent efforts to go to stool.

The above stated diseases require one general mode of treatment ; as follows : at the commencement of the disease bleed, and apply either a blister, or the anti-phlogistick sweating plaster, see Sec. 3, Class 9, as near the part as possible ; or both if necessary. Open the pores by giving diaphoreticks, Sec. 2, Class 4, or the sudorifick powder, Sec. 3, Class 8. Pleurisy root may be given freely in form of tea, in all cases of inflammation. In case of quinsy, see arse-smart and vinegar poultice, or anti-phlogistick plaster. Continue the sudorifick and mucilaginous medicines, attend to every natural evacuation.

In all cases of inflammation, it becomes necessary to open the pores at the surface, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and produce and maintain a general action through the system.

CLASS IX.—SPASMODICK DISEASES.

Under this head is comprehended all diseases attended with spasms, &c. Such as

Asthma,	Hiccough,
Croup, or Rattles,	Lock Jaw,
Cramps,	Spasms,
Convulsions,	Cough.

The symtoms of the asthma are, difficulty of breathing insomuch that the person afflicted is

obliged to sleep in an erect posture to prevent suffocation : It is sometimes hereditary.

REMEDY.—See Asthmatick balsom, Sec. 3, Class 2.

Croup.—Is most prevalent with children, and is attended with difficulty of breathing, and a shrill croaking cough, great thirst, restlessness, &c.

REMEDY.—Emeticks and the juice of roasted onions sweetened with honey, and taken freely. proves a sovereign remedy.

Cramps.—Symptoms known by all.

REMEDY.—Warm the extremities, rub the external part with salt, sulphur, &c. Those that are subject to cramps, may sleep with their stockings on, and wear flannel next the skin.

Convulsions, or fits.—Sometimes are a sudden privation of sense, attended with cramps and convulsive motions, griping of the teeth, insomuch that the tongue is exposed to be injured, frothing at the mouth, &c. At other times, there is a loss of action, but not altogether, of sense.

REMEDY —Bleeding, purging, and give repeated doses of the anti-spasmodick tincture, Sec. 3, Class 12.

Cough.—A cough may proceed from a dryness of the lungs ; if so, it may be cured by inhaling the steam of hot water or vinegar. If it proceed from taking cold, use the same means ; and open the pores, by taking freely of diaphoretick teas. If it proceed from a catarrh, it must not be suddenly stopped, but take expectorant medicines, see snuff for the catarrh, and headache. If it proceed from a consumption, take of the cough pills and drops,

absorbents, and expectorants, and cathartick powders.

Hiccough.—Remedy ; if caused by too much acidity of the stomach, give of the absorbents, see Sec. 2, Class 1 ; if by poisons taken into the stomach, give an emetick, or, in any case, give anti-spasmodick tincture, Sec. 3, Class 12.

Lock Jaw.—Remedy ; see anti spasmodick tincture, Sec. 3, Class 12.

Spasms, or Cramps, Convulsions, &c.—See anti-spasmodick tincture, Sec. 3, Class 5.

The antispasmodick medicines are well calculated to apply to each of the above mentioned diseases, but in addition to this, observe the general rules ; i. e. attend to every natural evacuation of the body and you will soon relieve the complaint.

CLASS X.---TUMOURS.

Cancer,
King's Evil,

Wens,
Piles, or tumours.

Cancer.—When it has once extended its deadly influence to the vital parts, it is more to be dreaded than death. It often commences in the form of a mole of different colours, with branches or prongs, resembling a crab's claw, it continues or increases, till it becomes so much distended as to break in an open tumour. It is often attended with twitchings and darting pains ; it sometimes forms the appearance of a rose.

REMEDY.—It is said that the juice of wood or sheep sorrel, dried away on pewter, and applied

constantly, and drink a tea of the same herb daily, is a sovereign remedy. I have cured two cancers in a very short time, by applying a salve made as follows: a lump of light dough, and old hog's lard, each the bigness of a hen's egg, well mixed, change the plaster once a day, if necessary, and after the core runs out, apply the anti-phlogistick plaster, Sec. 3, Class 9. Cleanse the blood by taking a tea of agrimony, or black alder bark, sarsaparilla, &c.

King's Evil, or *scrofula*, generally seats itself on the glands of the neck, under the right ear, sometimes more under the chin, or in the joints, or on the lungs, but very seldom.

REMEDY. A constant drink of the herb called agrimony, and an application of the antiphlogistick plaster, see Sec. 3, Class 9, is a sure remedy.

Wens may be cured by the use of the cancer medicines; see the juice of sheep sorel.

Piles, or a tumour on the external part of the rectum, or large gut.

REMEDY. An ointment of pumpkin seeds simmered in fresh butter, or of sulphur and mutton tallow rubbed on lead until it is of a lead colour, or dissolve a small quantity of sugar of lead and opium, in water, and apply it as a wash; or use the common yellow salve, Sec. 3, Class 10.

Ruptures or *cuts*. Apply the antiphlogistick plaster, Sec. 3, Class 9, or see astringent plaster, or rupture ointment, Sec. 3, Class 16.

Worms. See vermifuge, Sec. 2, Class 22.

CLASS XI.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

Gonorrhœa or Clapp,	Chordee,
Gleet,	Seminal Weakness,
Obstruction of Urine,	Chancres,
Buboes, &c.	

Gonorrhœa, or *Clapp*, is an inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the urethra in men, and the vagina in women; a discharge of mucus, first white, then turns of a yellowish or greenish colour, a scalding pain in making water, with a most indecent erection of the part, termed *cordee*, very painful, and, sometimes, a discharge of blood, sometimes stranguary, swelled testicles, and groin, a contraction of the fore-skin, &c. In females, it is pretty much the same, allowing for the difference of the parts. By this time, the *Clapp* may be said to flourish in its full bloom, and the person fairly seated on the stool of repentance.

TREATMENT. For the first symptoms, or local inflammation of the parts, take 2 oz. of balsam copœvia, 1 of sweet spirits of nitre, 1 of gum araback, dissolved in 4 oz. of boiling water, and 1-2 oz. of laudanum; put the whole into an 8 oz. bottle, fill it with water, and shake it well before using. 1 teaspoonful to be taken 3 times a day; take two or three a day, of the powders of mandrake, dose, half a teaspoonful; or the venereal pills, Sec. 3, Class 7, one pill in the morning, and one in the evening, until it produces the desired effect.---Scouring inside and out, if necessary, of the guilty member, with milk and water, or suds of castile soap; after which, inject with the astringent

preparation, as follows : 30 grains of white vitrol, and 30 or 40 grains sugar of lead, and 1-2 oz. laudanum, to one pint of rain water.

Chordee, occurs mostly in the night. Take one of the anti venereal pills every night, see Sec. 3. Class 7, or from 30 to 60 drops of laudanum ; be sure and take physick the next day. If the inflammatory symptoms increase, let blood, and take small doses of salts of nitre, and gum araback.

Gleet, is a discharge of mucus matter after the inflammatory symptoms subside ; a discharge of this kind may proceed from other causes, such as hard drinking, violent exercise, or too much venery.

TREATMENT.—In addition to the foregoing prescriptions, take tonicks, or corroborant medicines, see Sec. 2. Class 11.

Seminal weakness, is an involuntary discharge of semen, sometimes attended with pleasure. This may proceed from self-pollution, sudden lifting or straining, the imprudent use of diureticks, &c. Nothing steals away the strength more rapidly than this kind of gleet.

TREATMENT.—See corroborants, Sec. 2, Class 11.

Obstruction of urine, Chancres, &c.

TREATMENT.—In addition to the pills and syringing, take constantly a tea of sarsaparilla, &c. see Sec. 2. Class 12.

Pox, is the venereal firmly seated, and is distinguished by chancres, buboes, or warts, about the genitals, succeeded by ulcers in the throat, nose, and tongue, blotches on various parts of the body, with pains in the chin, bones, and shoulders ; the system is filled with the abhorred poison, and, un-

less mercifully arrested, will soon prove a mass of corruption, a dunghill of stench, and a picture of ghastliness; it ulcerates the eyes, consumes the nose, contracts the body, &c. and ends in death; but in mercy, a remedy is found.

“ A pallid youth beneath a shade,
A melancholy scene displayed;
His mangled face and loathsome stains,
Proclaimed the poison in his veins.
He wept aloud and thus addressed:
Forsake the harlots’ false embrace,
Though lewdness wears an angel’s face.
Be wise by my experience taught,
I die, alas, for want of thought.”—E.

TREATMENT. If proper attention is paid to the disease in its first stages, there will be no need of this prescription, but in case it has been neglected, take either kind of pills, the blue pills, Sec. 3, Class 7. two every day, or venereal pills, see Sec. 3, Class 7, and the powders of mandrake, twice a day: dose, one teaspoonful if there is buboes, which is a swelling of the groin, apply the antiphlogistick plaster, Sec. 3, Class 9, or the antiseptick fomentation, or poultice, see Sec. 2, Class 6; likewise to the testicles if swelled. If open ulcers, wash with soap suds, and dress them with the mercurial ointment; the powders and pills taken constantly, with strict attention to cleanliness and diet, will seldom fail of effecting a cure. The diet must be light,—hard fatigue and exposure to cold must be avoided; if the disease is obstinate, the guilty member and his neighbours must be constantly bathed with a wash made of the antiseptick medicine, Sec. 2, Class 6.

The reader will please to excuse me for not

being more particular in the treatment of diseases.

My reasons are, in the introduction of diseases I have laid down the general rules for the treatment of all diseases. Secondly, in the third section, I have given the reader almost infallible recipes for the cure of the principal part of the diseases that are incident to our country. Thirdly, it has been my design, from the beginning, to be as brief and comprehensive as possible, at the same time to do justice to the subject. Making it, as I humbly hope, one of the best systems extant for family use.

SECTION 2.

CLASSES OF MEDICINES.

Under this head is comprehended the different plants, roots, herbs, barks, balsams, gums, and other medicines, made use of in the cure of diseases, divided and arranged in classical order, with their names, qualities, and proper doses ; together with their forms of administration. Although I have not given a description of every plant, I have applied to each one the different names, insomuch that I think the reader cannot mistake.

The common saying, that every country contains the best cures for its own diseases, is fully verified in America, for there is scarcely a plant of the field, a flower of the pasture, a shrub or tree of the garden or forest, which does not contain certain medical virtues. Our soil richly abounds with drugs of every healing quality, and it is expected that individuals, as well as practitioners, will apply their hearts unto wisdom, and search more diligently, than heretofore, into the virtues and benefits of the gifts of Divine Providence, who has placed within our reach an antidote for all our diseases.

CLASS I.—ABSORBENTS.

CHARCOAL.

LIME WATER,

CHALK,

MAGNESIA,

EGG SHELLS,

OYSTER SHELLS.

Coal must be pulverised when newly burnt, and

corked up tight in bottles ; good to take up acidity, and sweeten the stomach. It may be mixed with water, and taken two or three times a week to prevent fevers and agues ; dose, 1 table spoonful.

Chalk is often used for the heart burn, &c.

Egg shells, baked and pulverised ; good for worms in children, for consumptive coughs, for indigestion, &c. Dose, from 1-4 to a full table spoonful.

Lime water is made by slacking the lime with hot water ; it may be taken two or three times a day in sweet milk ; good in consumptive coughs, or the summer complaints with children. Dose, 1-2 wine glass full.

Magnesia is not only a good absorbent, but is a good laxative ; dose, from 1-4, to a table spoonful.

Cyster shells may be burnt, and used the same as lime water.

CLASS II.—AROMATICKS.

ANGELICA,	<i>Angelica.</i>
COLT'S FOOT,	<i>Tussilago Farfara.</i>
CALAMUS, OR SWEET FLAG,	<i>Acorus.</i>
CHAMOMILE,	<i>Chamælum.</i>
CARAWAY,	<i>Carum, Carui.</i>
DILL,	<i>Anethum Graveolens.</i>
FENNEL,	<i>Faniculum Dulce.</i>
MASTER WORT,	<i>Imperatoria.</i>

Angelica, the roots or seeds, are highly benefi-

cial in flatulency, or wind colick, combined with tonicks ; good in low and debilitated stages. I once experienced great relief from the seeds of this plant, of a pain in my stomach. Dose in powder of 1 teaspoonful, or double the quantity, in tea.

Colt's foot, the whole plant, taken freely, is good in coughs, consumption, &c. Pulverised and used in snuff, relieves pain and dizziness of the head, and cures the catarrh.

Calamus, the root, is frequently grated in water, or steeped, and given for flatulent colicks ; good in cases of debility, and is used to prevent agues and fevers.

Chamomile, the herb or flowers, in form of infusion or tea, warms and strengthens the stomach, in case of indigestion, or loss of appetite ; taken in large doses, good to prevent agues and fevers ; in form of fomentation and poultice, it softens hard tumours ; or in ointment, to limber stiff joints.

Caraway, dill, fennel. The seeds are choice aromatics, good to assist digestion, strengthen the stomach ; flatulency or wind colick : dose, 1 tea spoonful or two bruised, or in an infusion or tea.

Master wort, the roots, in form of powders, decoction, or tinctures, good in flatulency, weakness of the stomach and bowels, and dropsical complaints ; in powders, dose, 1 tea spoonful in wine or spirits, and if taken an hour before the fit, frequently prevents the ague ; in an infusion or tea, say one handful to a quart of boiling water, dose, a teacup full, three times a day.

CLASS III.---APERIENTS OR DEOB- STRUENTS.

DANDELION,	MAN ROOT, or man of the
BLUE & WHITE COHUSH,	[ground.
BIRTH ROOT,	WHITE ASH, that bears
VERVAIN, blue and white blossoms,	[the key.
SULPHUR,	SAFFRON FLOWERS.
SWEET PLANTAIN.	

Dandelion, in form of tea or syrup, opens the system in general. See Sec. 2, Class 13..

Blue and White Cohush. The blue is opening and strengthening, in form of tea or decoction, it excites the secretion of the glands, good in venereal complaints, &c.

White Cohush. A tea made of the berries or the roots relieves the wind colick, removes flatulency.

Birth Root. Good in canker, suppresses fluor albus, hysterical complaints, excites the secretion of the liver, relieves colick pains, good in cases of debility.

White Ash. The inner bark in form of decoction, is opening to the system in general, a good aperient or cathartick *Vervain*; in tea, sweating and purging.

Sulphur. See Class 3.

Aperients, saffron. See Class 3.

CLASS IV.—ASTRINGENTS.

CRANE'S BILL,	<i>Geranium Maculatum,</i>
BAY-BERRY,	<i>Candle Berry, Myrtle Berry, &c.</i>
BLACK BERRY, OR DEWBERRY, OPIUM.	
SUMACH, (common)	<i>Rhus, Capalinum.</i>
HEMLOCK,	ROSE WILLOW, <i>Salix.</i>
OAK WHITE, OAK BLACK, OAK RED.	
GUM KINO, ALUM, SUGAR OF LEAD, ARMENIAN	
BOLE, WHITE VITRIOL.	

Crane's bill. The root, if applied externally, is a powerful styptick in stopping blood, if taken in powders, or decoction in milk; and used as a common drink, is good to stop or check immoderate menstrual discharges; also the whites and gleet, and dysentery or diarrhœa: Dose, one tea-spoonful, 3 or 4 times a day.

Bay-berry. The bark of the root, is a good remedy for the jaundice; it has been employed in form of tea for dysentery; in poultice, good in scrofulous swellings; powdered fine, good snuff for sneezing.

Black-berry. The bark of the root, two handfuls, boiled in three pints of milk, or water; good in dysentery, &c. Dose, 1 tea-cup full, 3 times a day.

Sumack. The bark of the root is considered a very great anti-septick; in form of poultice, for old ulcers, it is hardly equalled by any; in decoction, good in hectic fever and scrofula. It is said to be efficacious in the venereal; this and the bark of white pine, and slippery elm equal parts, boiled in water, and taken freely; and if there is ulcers, wash with the same.

Hemlock. The inner bark, in decoction good for dysentery ; the boughs, in tea good for sweating ; the gum, good for strengthening plaster, in rheumatism, or weak back, likewise the oil good in bathing drops, for pain in the stomach, or elsewhere.

Rose Willow. The bark, of the root, in tea is good in dysentery ; an excellent gargle for sore mouth, or canker ; also to stop hemorrhages.

Oak. The inner bark, a substitute for the Peruvian ; good for dysentery ; in decoction, or infused in high wines, strengthens weak joints or relaxed tendons, &c.

CLASS V.—ANTISPASMODICKS.

STRAMONIUM, *Thorn Apple, Stink weed, &c.*

TOBACCO, *Nicotiany, Tobacum.*

EMETICK WEED, or INDIAN TOBACCO, *Lobelia Inflata.*

LADY SLIPPER or LADY SHOE, *Nervine.*

PEPPER, RED or CAYENNE, *Capsicum Aunum.*

VELERIAN, AMERICAN, or *White Snake Root.*

VELERIANY,—*Officinalis.*

OPIUM—Gum of Poppy, *Papaver Samniferum.*

SKUNK CABBAGE, *Draconitum, Fœtidum.*

MOTHERWORT.

Stramonium. Every part of the herb is a narcotick poison, and must be used with great caution ; if judiciously used, it is a most valuable medicine. In case of constant delirium, and not much fever, it may be prepared by boiling the leaves down to

an extract, and made into pills ; dose, one pill the size of a pigeon shot, twice a day, and it may be increased every day, until it has the desired effect ; good in all kind of fits ; the seeds or leaves may be steeped in water, or tinctured in spirits : begin with small doses, and increase it until it produces sleep, or enlarges the pupil of the eye. Good to bring on, or regulate, pains when in travail ; prepared with other medicines, in tincture, a remedy for all spasmodick diseases, see Sec. 1, Class 9.

Tobacco possesses the powers of an emetick, cathartick, sudorifick, diuretick, expectorant, narcotick, and antispasmodick, but is hardly safe to be given internally, as a purgative. It is employed in form of clysters, in all cases of obstinate costiveness ; two or three table spoonfuls of the infusion mixed with half a pint of milk, good in bilious colick ; in form of poultice, pounded with vinegar, and applied to the region of the stomach, will sometimes expel worms, and will produce vomiting, and constantly applied to hard tumours, will cause a dispersion of them ; good in salves. See Sec. 3, Class 10.

Emetick weed. The leaves and seeds carefully dried and pulverised to a fine powder, operate as an emetick ; dose, from 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls in warm water ; begin with small doses first, and increase it every ten or fifteen minutes, until it operates. In form of a tincture, fill a bottle with the green herb, and as much spirits as it will hold ; dose, from 1 to 4 tea-spoonfuls ; good in all spasmodick diseases, see Sec. 1, Class 9 ; good to wash foul ulcers, or smoothe the face from pimples.

Lady slipper. The root, in powders, one tea-spoonful steeped in a tea-cup full of water, and

taken 2 or 3 times a day ; or in form of syrup, with other articles, strengthens the nervous system ; good in all cases of debility, and spasmodick complaints, and should always be employed in those diseases.

Red pepper. Stimulating ; good steeped in vinegar or spirits to bathe for rheumatism ; taken in powders or boiled in milk, good for colick or cramp in the stomach ; the powders in small quantities, taken as snuff for head ache.

Valerian. The roots, good in all cases of nervous debility, hystericks, epileptick fits, spasms, &c. In powder, 1 or 2 tea-spoonfuls, 2 or 3 times a day, or steeped in water, the same dose.

Opium. See Class 7. Good in all cases where opiates are required : dose, from 1-4 to 1-2 the bigness of a pepper corn, once in six hours.

Skunk Cabbage. The root dried and pulverized, from 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls, may be given in powder or steeped in water, or tinctured in spirits. The seeds possess the same quality ; good for asthma, spasms, rheumatism, dropsy, palpitation of the heart ; in child bed, it will have the desired effect.

CLASS VI.—ANTISEPTICKS.

ARSE-SMART,
CHARCOAL,
SPIGNARD,
SUMACK

SPIRITS,
VINEGAR,
YEAST, & Sorrel leaves,
HOPS, & Wild Indigo.

Arse-Smart. Bruised, and steeped in vinegar,

and applied to cold swellings, causes a dispersion, and resists putrefaction both external and internal, it may be taken in decoction.

Charcoal, and Yeast. In form of poultice resists putrefaction : Vinegar must not be omitted.

Spignard. The root, in form of a poultice, resists putrefaction ; in form of an infusion, a handful to a quart of water, in doses of a tea-cup full 2 or 3 times a day, is said to cure the gout in the stomach ; the berries steeped in spirits answer the same purpose.

Sumack. See Class 4, Sec. 2.

Spirits. Although a powerful stimulant, it is one of the greatest anti-septicks that is known ; it not only preserves living animal flesh from putrefaction, but preserves dead bodies, both animal and vegetable.

CLASS VII.—ANODYNES.

THORN APPLE, *Stink-weed*,—*Stramonium*,

POPPY,—*Papaver Samiferum*,

MOTHER-WORT,—*Leonurus Cardiaca*,

PLEURISY ROOT, *White Root*, *Butterfly Root*

Asclepios Decumbens, &c. .

Thorn Apple. See Class 5, anti-spasmodicks sec. 2 ; eases pain, promotes sleep, removes delirium, &c.

Poppy. The gum which is opium, promotes sleep, eases pain, proves sudorifick and expectorant ; it is one part of the composition of medicines, such as anodyne carminative drops, sudori-

sick powders, expectorant pills, which may be seen in the recipes.

Mother-wort. Tops and roots, in form of an infusion, good in all cases of female debility, nervous hystericks, &c. taken freely at bedtime, procures a most refreshing sleep.

Pleurisy root. In powders or tea, relieves pleurisy pains, colick, &c. it promotes perspiration; good in cramps and spasms. &c.

CLASS VIII.—ANTIDOTES AGAINST POISON.

BLOOD-WORT or Blood Vein,—	<i>Lapathum Sanguinum Ru-</i>
BLUE SCULL CAP,	<i>Scutellaria Lateri Flora.</i> [brum.
PLANTAIN,	<i>Plantago.</i>
WHITEASH,	ONIONS.

Blood-wort.—A tea made of the whole plant, and taken daily, will purify and increase the blood and flesh, and resists poison; if taken some time previous, and at the time of labour, it affords much relief; if taken in substance or in tea, (the fresh plant,) for a length of time, proves effectual in the cure of the consumption.

Blue Scull-cap. Is very bitter; made into a tea and taken freely, produces a free perspiration, and it is said to be a sovereign remedy for the bite of a mad dog, or canine madness; for this end it must be taken freely for a number of weeks.

Plantain. Has long been employed as an antidote against the bite of snakes, spiders, and other venomous insects; the expressed juice of the

whole plant, is given in doses of two table spoonfuls every hour, until it has the effect ; apply the bruised leaves to the wound.

White Ash. The spotted bark or that bears the key, the inner bark of the young trees, in form of decoction, and taken freely, acts as a gentle aperient or cathartick, promotes perspiration, and resists poison ; it is said that the bark bound round the limb above where it is bitten, will resist the poison so as to prevent its passing above the wound.

Onions. Bruised and bound on the wound where bitten by any poisonous animal, will extract the poison. I once knew an instance of a child having taken vitriol, the operation was so great that the friends began to despair of its life ; a large onion was cut into two parts, and each half bound closely under each arm, which soon had the desired effect. If eaten freely, will disperse internal abcesses.

CLASS IX.—CARMINATIVES-

ANGELICA,

CALAMUS,

DILL-SEED,

FENNEL-SEED,

GINGER ROOT

MASTER-WORT,

PLEURISY ROOT,

PEPPERMINT,

SPEAR MINT,

ANISE-SEED.

Angelica, calamus, dill, fennel, master wort, see Class 2.

Aromaticks, see Sec. 2. Class 2.

Pleurisy root, see Class 7.

Ginger, Is a well known article in common

use, it warms the system, and proves aperient and emenagogue.

Peppermint, Is an excellent stomachick in flatulent colick, langours, hystericks and vomiting; a remedy in the colera-morbus; taken internally or applied externally to the stomach and bowels, stops vomiting, and cures the wind colick, &c. in form of infusion or the oil, or essence; a tea made of either of the abovementioned articles, or all combined together, relieves the stomach and bowels.

CLASS X.—CATHARTICKS.

BUTTERNUT, or HICKORY NUT,—*Juglans Cinerea*.

CASTOR OIL,—*Palma Christa*.

INDIAN HEMP, or Worm root.

MANDRAKE, MAY APPLE,—*Podophyllum Peltatum*.

THOROUGHWORT, BONESET, *Fupatorium Perfoliatum*.

RHUBARB—*Rheon or Rheum*

SALTS, Glauber and Epsom.

Butternut Bark. Boiled to an extract, in suitable doses, operates on the bowels as physick.

White Walnut. The inner bark boiled to an extract and taken when going to bed, 1 or 2 common sized pills will remove those costive habits, which occasion head ache, loaded stomachs, colicks, &c. if you double the dose, it will prove a sovereign remedy in dysentery, bilious fever, &c.

Castor Oil is pressed from the bean; a mild cathartick: dose, from 1 table spoonful to an ounce.

Indian Hemp grows in moist land 3 feet high; stalk bare for 1 foot, then branches; flowers some

like buckwheat, pod in form of a cucumber ; the root carefully dried and powdered, and given to children that are troubled with worms, will relieve them ; if given in large doses, it operates as an emetick and cathartick ; if taken in small doses and often, say half a tea-spoonful once in 30 minutes, it cleanses the stomach and bowels effectually ; good in dropsy, gravel, &c.

Mandrake. The pulverised root in doses of half a tea-spoonful two or three times a day, removes costiveness ; good in consumptions, and a sovereign medicine in venereal diseases ; if 1 or 2 tea-spoonfuls are steeped in water, and sweetened with molasses, and given to children, it destroys worms.

Thorough wort, in tea, proves an emetick, cathartick, and diaphoretick ; in extract, cathartick only. Good in fevers and agues, &c.

Rhubarb. Pulverised a cathartick ; good in dysentery, hystericks, : dose, a tea-spoonful.

Salts, Is a cooling physick in fevers. Dose from 1 to 2 ounces.

CLASS XI.—CORROBORENTS, OR TON- ICKS.

BALM of GILEAD, (TREE)—*Populus Balsamifera*.

BARBERRY.—*Barberis Cana densis*.

BLACK ALDER,—*Alnus Nigra*. [Verginiana.]

BLACK CHERRY TREE, WILD,—*Prunus Cerasus*,

COLUMBO,—*Columba Americana*.

DOG WOOD, or BOX WOOD,—*Cornus Florida*,

GENSEN, or GENTIAN,—*Gentiana*.

GOLDEN SEAL, or YELLOW BITTER ROOT.

GOLDEN THREAD, or MOUTH ROOT,—*Nigelia*.

UNICORN ROOT,—*Aletris Favinasa*,

POPLAR, (see Shaking Asp,—*Populus Alba*.

WHITE-WOOD BARK,—*Liviodendrum Tulipifera*.

Spice Bush berries make a pleasant bitter; the twigs in tea good in fevers.

Balm of Gilead. Bark or buds good bitters, the blossom is the most useful part, it possesses a very penetrating, healing quality; it may be prepared in tincture, salves and plasters; good in consumption, rheumatism, &c.

Barberry. The bark in bitters, good in jaundice; the juice of the berries corrects and strengthens the digestive powers, and improves the appetite.

Black Alder. The bark and berries in form of tea, good in all cases of debility, indigestion, &c. taken freely, cleanses the system of venereal taints; the berries in spirits, good for worms in children.

Black cherry tree. The bark of the root, in form of tea, or tincture good in jaundice, in agues and intermittent and bilious fevers, &c. good for

female obstructions; the finely pulverised bark, good tooth powder.

Columbo. Root in powder or infusion in spirits: dose, a tea-spoonful every 2 or 4 hours, good in gangreen, colera morbus, bilious vomiting, purging, bilious fever, indigestion, &c.

Box wood. Bark a good substitute for the Peruvian; the flowers are good for worms in children.

Gensen. The root, a good strengthening, stimulating bitter.

Golden seal. The root, good bitters, is a mild laxative, good in consumptions, and cases of debility.

Golden thread. A pleasant bitter, makes a good wash for foul ulcers, sore mouth, canker, &c.

Unicorn root, is an excellent female bitter.

White wood. The bark of the root, and poplar bark, good for jaundice, rheumatism, &c. and all good where tonick medicines are requisite.

CLASS XII.—DETERGENTS.

BITTER SWEET,

BURDOCK,

DANDELION,

SARSAPARILLA,

SASSAFRAS,

AGRIMONY,—*Agrimonia*.

PIPSISIWAY, or Prince's Pine,

SUMACH, common, [*Pyrola*.

TAG ALDER,

WINTER GREEN, red berry-

WHITE PINE,

Elecampane is an antidote to all humours, either internal or external.

Bitter sweet. The bark of the root, burdock,

the root, dandelion, the whole plant, sarsaparilla, the root, sassafras, the bark of the root, pipsisiway, the whole plant, sumach, the bark of the root, *tag-alder*, the tags and bark, winter green, the whole plant, white pine, the bark, *agrimony*, the whole plant; all combined together, or separate, in form of tea, syrup, or in an extract, and taken freely, and constantly, cleanses and purifies the blood, and gives the skin a healthy appearance; good in consumptions, dropsy, liver complaints, cancers, king's evil, &c. The agrimony is a sure remedy for scrofula, if taken constantly; its flowers yellow, leaves like that of strawberry, two feet high.

CLASS XIII.—DIURETICKS.

CARROTS, common.

ONIONS,

CELANDINE, wild,—*Cheledonium*.

DANDELION,—*Leontodon Taraxacum*.

JUNIPER,—*Juniperus Communis*.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOWS, GOOSEBERRY ROOTS,

RUSHES,—*Vincetoxicum*.

MILK OR SILK WEED,

WINTERGREEN,

BLACK CURRENT ROOTS,

WATER-MELON,

SALTS OF NITRE,

PUMPKIN SEEDS,

CLEVERS, OR GOOSE GRASS.

Carrot. The roots, that commonly grow in our gardens, beaten to a pulp, and applied to foul ulcers, cancers, &c. have a good effect; it softens

calouses, and prevents putrefaction; in form of an infusion, good in gravel; if the root is taken freely, good in jaundice, and consumption.

Celandine. In form of tea or decoction, good in stranguary, gravel, and dropsy; cleanses the liver and spleen; good in jaundice.

Dandelion, opens the urinary passage, good to remove obstructions of the liver, and good in dropsy.

Juniper. The twigs and berries, in form of tea or infusion with spirits, or the oil, clears the urinary passage.

Queen of the meadow. The roots, in form of decoction, is a powerful diuretick, good in stranguary, gravel, dropsical diseases, and gleet.

Rushes. The herb made into a strong decoction, diuretick.

Winter green. The plant or berries, in tea, taken freely, proves diuretick, aperient, detergent, &c.

Watermelon and pumpkin seeds, in form of tea, operates freely on the urinary passage, good in stranguary.

Onions, in gin, is said to cure the gravel; or the juice, after being roasted and mixed with honey, cures the croup in children, good in catarrhs, asthma, whooping cough, &c; in form of poultice, good for sore eyes.

Gooseberry, and black current roots, in tea, taken freely, is said to be a sure remedy for the gravel.

Milk, or silk weed, the roots, in gin, is good in gravel, dropsy, and asthma.

Salts of Nitre, cooling in fevers, removes strangury, &c.

CLASS XIV.—DIAPHORETICKS or SUDORIFICKS.

BALM,--*Melissa Officinallis*.

BURDOCK SEEDS,	MAJORUM, or Mountain Mint.
BLUE SCULL CAP,	OX BALM,
CHAMOMILE,	PLEURISY ROOT,
CATNIP,	PENNYROYAL,
HEMLOCK BOUGHS,	SAFFRON FLOWERS, [set.
MINTS,	THOROUGH WORT, or Bone-

Balm, that grows in our gardens, makes an excellent drink in fevers ; it proves sudorifick.

Burdock seeds, in form of tea, sudorifick.

Blue scul cap, see Class 8, Sec. 2, antidote and sudorifick.

Chamomile, see Class 2, aromatick and sudorifick.

Catnip, in tea, sweating ; boiled in milk, good for children.

Hemlock boughs, in tea, a good sweating medicine in colds.

Mints, spear and pepper mint, see Class 9, carminatives and sudorifick.

Majorum, a very hot, disagreeable taste, but sweating.

Ox Balm, sweating, applied externally, or taken internal.

Pennyroyal, sweating, and removes obstructions.

Saffron Flowers, drive out diseases from the system, such as measles, &c.

Thorough wort, see Class 10, sweating.

CLASS XV.—EMETICKS.

BLOOD ROOT, *Puccoon*—*Sanguinaria Canadensis*,
BONESET or THOROUGH WORT,

INDIAN HEMP or WORM ROOT,

INDIAN PHYSICK or AMERICAN IPECACUANHA,
LOBELIA, *Inflata*, or EMETICK WEED,

IPECACUANHA imported ; dose, from 10 to 30 grains.

EMETICK TARTAR ; dose, from 5 to 10 grains.

ANTIMONIAL WINE.

Blood root. One tea-spoonful of the powdered root, in a tea-cupful of warm water, proves emetick, but rather harsh ; the powders sprinkled on old ulcers, will cleanse them from scurf, canker and fungus flesh ; used as snuff, will cure a polypus in the nose ; if taken in spirits, doses sufficient to nauseate, good in ague and fever ; the powder taken frequently in small doses, good in liver complaints, consumption, asthma, &c.

Boneset. Taken freely in form of tea, will, vomit, good sweating medicine in smaller doses, a remedy for fever and ague, see Class 10.

Indian Hemp. See Class 10, Catharticks.

Indian physick. Superiour to the imported ; in doses of a half or a whole tea-spoonful, is a safe and sure emetick ; it is equally valuable as a sudor-

ifick, it may be taken in the form of a tea, which will prove emetick, and sudorifick.

Lobelia. See Class 5, antispasmodicks ; good to wash foul ulcers, sore eyes, sore mouth, good in the venereal disease, an excellent emetick in consumptions, and obstructions.

The imported *Ipecacuanha* may be used when the American cannot be obtained ; it proves emetick, cathartick and sudorifick ; it is a part of the composition of Dover's sudorifick powders.

Emetick tartar or tartarised antimony. It is rather harsh to be taken alone, therefore add four grains of it, to ten of ipecacuanha, with a tea cupful of warm water ; take one third, and in 15 minutes take a table spoonful every 5 minutes, until it operates : be sure and take freely of warm water or chamomile tea ; the tartar 4 grains in half pint of cold water, may be taken in fevers to nauseate the stomach : dose, table spoonful every ten minutes.

Antimonial wine, is given to children, in rattles ; a tea-spoonful, once in ten or fifteen minutes, until it vomits.

CLASS XVI.—EMENEGOGUES.

FEATHER-FEW or FEVER-FEW,—*Matricaria Vulgaris.*

MUGWORT or WORMWOOD, SOUTHERN WOOD,

PENNYROYAL,—*Mentha Pulegium,*

RUE, *Ruta,* SPURRED RYE,—*Ergot,*

TANSEY,—*Tanacetum Vulgare,*

THISTLE BLESSED,—*Carduus Benedictus,*

THYME, MANDRAKE, and SULPHUR or POWDER,
The different preparations of Iron, Steel, &c.

Black snake root may be added to the list.

Fever-few, is a garden plant; if taken freely in form of tea, it will promote the menses.

Mugwort, or *Worm wood*. In tea, or infusion in spirits, makes a very healthy bitter, good for worms, promotes the menses, &c. Mugwort in form of fomentation, to the bowels, and sit over the steam of the same, is said to remove the placenta; or after birth; the common wormwood bruised and applied to a bruise has a very good effect.

Southern wood, is said to promote the menses.

Pennyroyal. In form of tea, warming and sweating, good to remove obstructions caused by a cold.

Rue. In form of infusion of the leaves, powerfully promotes perspiration, quickens the circulation, and removes obstructions.

Smut Rye or *Spurred Rye*. If taken in tea and large doses, does much injury, and may destroy life, both of the mother and child; half a tea-spoonful, may be steeped in half a tea-cupful of water, and taken to regulate travelling pains, but rather dangerous.

Tansey, may be taken internally or applied externally, it eases pain and increases the menses.

Blessed Thistle. In tea, sweating, removes obstructions occasioned by cold. Black Snake root, the same.

Thyme. In form of tea, removes obstructions.

Either of the above-mentioned articles, in strong tea or decoction, and taken freely, will have the desired effect; or see Class 14, Sec, 2.

Mandrake, may be mixed with Columbo, and taken constantly twice a day, for dyspepsia, debility, &c.

Sulphur. Smoked, proves emenagogue.

CLASS XVII.—EXPECTORANTS.

BLOOD ROOT,

COLT'S FOOT, Snake Root.

INDIAN HEMP,

HYSSOP,

LOBELIA, *Inflata*,

MANDRAKE,

LEATHER BUSH BARK, SENECA SNAKE ROOT, [nip.

SKUNK CABBAGE, WILD TURNIP, or Indian Tur-

Blood root, see Class 15. The powders, if taken in small doses, and often, will cause nausea, and spitting.

Indian hemp, the root, (see Class 10,) if taken the same as the above, or in tea, expectorates the phlegm.

Lobelia, (see Class 5,) expectorates, if taken in nauseating doses; the seeds are best for this purpose.

Leather bush bark, in tea or infusion, taken little and often, until it nauseates, will cause expectoration.

Skunk cabbage, (see Class 5,) and expectorant.

Colt's foot, (see Class 2,) and expectorant.

Hyssop, good in whooping cough, and consumptive cough.

Mandrake, (see Class 10) and expectorates.

Seneca snake Root, good in fevers, and expectorates.

Wild turnip, good in fevers, in consumptions, asthma, cough, &c. ; good in poultices.

CLASS XVIII.—LAXATIVES.

ELDER, White or Sweet, GOLDEN SEAL, or Bitter Yel-
MULLEIN,—*Verbascum*. [low Root.

PEACH TREE,—*Amygdalus Persica*.

SWEET VIOLET, Blue,—*Viola, Odorata*.

CREAM OF TARTAR, MAGNESIA,
SULPHUR.

Elder, the bark, in form of poultice, for burns, good in ointments, good in St. Anthony's fire, and other eruptions of the skin ; the blows are a good laxative medicine for little children; the berries, or juice dried in the sun to an extract, is a good laxative, or aperient medicine.

Golden seal, (see Class 11,) corroborant and laxative.

Mullein flowers, or *leaves*, make a good ointment, or in poultice, good in piles and other painful swellings ; the seeds, pulverized, destroys fungus, or proud flesh ; the heart of the plant, or small leaves, boiled in milk, is given in bowel complaints, a mild laxative ; it is said that the seeds are good in asthma, &c.

Peach Tree. The flowers and leaves are excellent physick ; a strong infusion sweetened, and taken every hour or two, dose from 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls, will operate mildly on the bowels, without griping ; in form of syrup taken freely, proves an

infalible laxative medicine ; the bark has a similar effect.

Violet. The powdered herb, or root, is a mild laxative ; it may be given freely without danger, if sweetened ; if mixed with mandrake equal parts, dose, 1 tea-spoonful once or twice a day, removes costiveness, good in fevers, consumption, &c. ; if you turn boiling water on the pulverised root, it forms a beautiful mucilage, good in fevers, inflammations, dysentery &c. ; good in the gleet, either to take or inject ; good in fluor albus, &c.

Cream of Tartar. Is a cooling laxative medicine ; a table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, makes a very cooling drink in fevers, cools the blood, &c.

Magnesia. Laxative, absorbant, see Class 3. cures the heart-burn, &c.

Sulphur. Laxative, see Class 3, Sec. 2.

CLASS XIX.—MUCILAGES.

BUCK-HORN BRAKE,	SASSAFRAS,— <i>Laurus.</i>
CUMFREY,	SWEET OR BLUE VIOLET.
FLAX SEED,	WILD TURNIP,— <i>Arum.</i>
SLIPPERY ELM,— <i>Ulmus Americana.</i>	

Buck horn brake, the heart of the root, is the part made use of ; if beaten in water, it forms a mucilage, a good strengthening medicine ; good in syrups.

Cumfrey forms an excellent mucilage, good in consumptions, dysentery, cough, and fluor albus.

Flax seed makes a suitable drink in coughs

made into a syrup with honey, good in all diseases of the breast : it forms one of the best poultices with which we are acquainted.

Slippery elm, the inner bark, good in poultices ; made into a tea, good in fevers, inflammations, &c. The female may drink freely of it in the time of sorrow, a month or two previous to confinement.

Sassafras, the buds or twigs, or their peth, forms a mucilage, good for sore eyes ; as an injection, good in gonorrhœa, and dysentery, if taken freely ; the oil externally applied, good in chronick rheumatism ; applied to an aching tooth, luls the pain. The flowers, or bark of the root, in form of tea or infusion, sweetens or purifies the blood, in scrobutick, and venereal, &c.

Sweet, or blue violet, see Class 18.

Wild, or Indian turnip, prepared in ointment, good in scald head, &c. ; it may be used in form of poultice ; if boiled in milk, and taken constantly every day, good in consumption ; one table spoonful, to one pint of milk, sweetened with honey or loaf sugar, to be taken every day.

The *comfrey*, *flax seed*, *wild turnip*, and *violet*, made into a conserve, with sugar, or molasses, or honey, good in coughs of every kind.

The *wild turnip*, the root pulverized : put a table spoonful, to a tumbler of cold water, makes a good drink in agues and fevers, &c.

CLASS XX.—STIMULANTS.

BLACK COHUSH, or Squaw Root, or Deer Weed.

CAYENNE PEPPER. or Red Pepper,—*Capsicum*.

COHUSH WHITE, or White Cohush.

HORSE RADISH,

PRICKLY ASH,

MUSTARD SEED,

WHITE SNAKE ROOT,

POKE, Scoke or Weed,

Garget,

CAMPHOR,

SALTS OF HARTSHORN,

SPANISH FLIES,

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

CAUSTICK, &c.

Black cohush, the root, is a powerful stimulant ; the powdered root, half a tea-spoonful, may be taken in powders, or in tea, twice a day, for the rheumatism, or one table spoonful, to a pint of spirits, a table spoonful taken 5 or 6 times a day, will prove efficacious in the chronick rheumatism ; good in the gout, &c.

Red pepper, one tea spoonful of the powders, may be steeped in a tea cup full of water or milk, and sweetened, good in colick, pain in the bowels, stomach, &c. ; taken frequently, good in low debilitated state of consumption, or rheumatick pains ; an excellent stimulant, see Class 5.

White cohush, opening and stimulating ; a tea made of the berries or roots, relieves the wind colick ; good in hystericks, &c.

Horse radish, taken freely, warms and quickens the blood, stimulates the nervous system, &c. good in palsy, droysy, scurvy, and chronick rheumatism ; the root scraped, or the leaves, good to apply to the feet, until it raises inflammation of the parts, in low stages of fever or delirium ; if steeped in vinegar, removes freckles, ring worms, &c.

Mustard Seed. A table-spoonful of the unbruised seeds, taken twice a day, proves laxative ; good in chronick rheumatism, asthma, palsy and dropsy; the bruised seeds may be put in brandy or high wines, and used externally to raise an action ; if two or three table-spoonfuls of the bruised seeds, be put in half a pint of milk, and as much water and warmed, it forms a whey, to which a little sugar may be added, a tea-cupful may be taken 2 or 3 times a day, in a low state of fever ; the bruised seeds or flowers make a very good poultice or draught for the feet.

Scoke or Garget. The root roasted is a good external application in rheumatism, or for the feet or joints in the gout ; if the whole surface of the skin is frequently bathed with the decoction of the root, it inflames it ; the juice of the berries dried away on pewter, good in cancers ; the leaves and berries made into ointment have the same effect ; the berries taken in spirits, good in rheumatism.

Prickly ash. Both the bark and the berries are of a hot, acrid taste, and when chewed promote spittle, cures the toothache, palsy of the tongue, &c. a handful of the bark of the root, to a quart of boiling water, taken 1 pint a day, is useful in chronick rheumatism, and venereal ulcers ; a handful of the bark or berries in a bottle of spirits, good to warm and quicken the blood, &c.

White snake root or Velerian. See Class 5.

Camphor. Sweating and stimulating.

Hartshorn, to the nose when faint.

Flies, for blisters, &c

CLASS XXI.—STYPTICKS.

COLT TAIL, FIRE WEED, FLUX WEED or CAMP WEED,
CRANE'S BILL or ALUM ROOT. (See Class 5, Astrin.)
YARROW, WITCH HAZLE, WINTER BRAKE, &c.
The flesh of SOLE LEATHER, PUFF BALL,
PRESSURE and STICKING PLASTER.

Colt tail, taken freely in tea, good in dysentery, bleeding, piles, hemorrhages, &c.; the powdered leaves applied to wounds, stop their bleeding; taken as snuff, stops the nose bleed; a very great styptick and astringent.

Crane's Bill. See Class 4 : astringent, styptick.

Yarrow. A handful of the tops infused in a quart of water, and taken a tea-cupful 2 or 3 times a day, good in dysentery, bleeding, piles, and restraining an immoderate flow of the menses; good in form of poultice.

Witch hazle, Good in dropsy, is a valuable styptick : the bark is the part made use of.

Winter brake. A powerful astringent; good in dysentery and to stop hemorrhages; and to strengthen relaxed tendons.

CLASS XXII.—VERMIFUGES.

BERRIES of BLACK or SPOTTED ALDER,
BLUE FLAG ROOT or FLOWERDELUCE,
MANDRAKE, or MAY APPLE,
RED CEDAR BALLS, ALUM,
TANSY SEED, BEEF BONES, (burnt,)
WORM SEED or OIL, INDIAN HEMP,

WORM WOOD, PINK ROOT,
SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, STEEL POWDERS,

Black or Spotted Alder. See Class 11.

Blue flag. The root broken and put in whiskey two roots to a pint, and given to children, in doses of a table-spoonful every day, they will not be much troubled with worms ; in powders, from one to two tea-spoonfuls operate as a cathartick ; in form of poultice, good in swellings, felons &c. ; if taken in gin, good in venereal complaints.

Mandrake. One tea-spoonful of the pulverised root, steeped in half a tea-cupful of water and sweetened, given by spoonfuls, once in ten minutes, good for worms. See Class 10.

Cedar balls. Good for worms.

Tansy seeds. Good for worms in children, in doses of a tea-spoonful, see Class 16.

Worm seed or Oil. Jerusalem Oak, the seeds may be steeped or given in substance, one tea-spoonful twice a day, for 3 or 4 days ; after which take physick. The oil may be given in doses of 6 or 8 drops on sugar.

Worm-wood. Makes a healthy bitter, good to expel worms in children ; if bruised and applied externally, good in bruises or fresh wounds.

Alum. A little simmered in molasses, is of great service to drive worms from the stomach.

Beef bones, burnt and pulverised, mix a table-spoonful with molasses, to be given twice a day, or three times a week ; good against worms, and proves a mild laxative.

Indian hemp, see Class 10.

Carolina pink and *senna*, is a powerful vermifuge ; it is said, that common pink roots are good.

Spirits of turpentine, from 5 to 10 drops, on sugar, or in castor oil, destroys worms ; if applied to the throat, drives worms from the stomach.

Steel dust, or *filings*, in dose of one half a tea-spoonful, twice a day.

SECTION 3.

CLASS I.—RECIPES FOR PREPARING AND COMPOUNDING FAMILY MEDICINES.

Stoughton bitters. Take orange peel, one pound, gentian root, three pounds, camwood, two pounds, pulverize the whole to a coarse powder, add this to six gallons of whiskey, in a keg, and, after shaking it well for five or six days, draw it off and bottle it for use.

Jaundice bitters. Take the bark of the roots of white wood, box-wood, black cherry, and prickly ash, each one handful, horse radish roots, and white, or black mustard seed, each two ounces, and a handful of hops ; all to be put into one gallon of cider, or wine and water, each half a gallon, the cider is best ; dose, a wine glass full three times a day.

Ague bitters. To one quart of wine, add one table-spoonful of blood root, two of wild turnip, and two tea-spoonfuls of mandrake, all pulverized fine ; dose, one table-spoonful as often as the stomach will bear it.

Female bitters. Take of crane's bill, four oun-

ces, comfrey, four ounces, birth root, four ounces, motherwort roots, four ounces, white wood, the bark of the roots, four ounces, orange peel, one ounce, cinnamon, half an ounce, to be broken to a coarse powder; add to it three quarts of good wine, sweeten with loaf sugar; good in all cases of female debility, fluor albus, or whites, and an immoderate flow of the menses, &c.

ANODYNE CARMINATIVE DROPS,
BATHING DROPS,—COUGH DROPS,
RHEUMATICK DROPS.

Anodyne carminative drops. Angelica, or masterwort roots, four ounces, or seeds two ounces, valerian, called white snake root, or the imported valerian, two ounces; calamus, half an ounce; anise, dill, and fennel seed, one ounce each, or two of either; catnip, blows or leaves, and motherwort, each a large handful; pleurisy root, also called butterfly, or white root, four ounces: all to be put into an earthen vessel, with two quarts of whiskey or gin, after being broken fine. Keep it in a moderate heat, 24 hours; then press and strain the liquid, and add to it one oz. of laudanum, and half a pound of loaf sugar. It may be coloured with red saunders, and when settled, bottle it for use: dose, for children, from 10 to 60 drops, according to their age; for adults, from 1 to 4 tea spoonfuls, in a tea cup of warm tea; It may be repeated once in 4 or 6 hours. It eases pain, creates a moderate perspiration, and produces refreshing sleep; good for restless children, removes flatulency, and wind colick, good in hysterick and nervous affections, female debility, &c.

Bathing drops. To one quart of alcohol, add

one ounce of hemlock oil, one ounce of gum guaiacum, pulverized, one ounce of gum myrrh, or tamarack gum, two tea spoonfuls of cayenne, or red pepper, shake well together, and bottle for use. For rheumatick pains, or pain in the head, stomach, or elsewhere, bathe the parts every night and morning; they may be taken internally at the same time, in water or on sugar: dose, from ten to sixty dops.

Cough Drops. Saffron flowers, one ounce, blood root, half an ounce, liquorice root, one oz. elecampane, one ounce, wild turnip, one ounce, the bark of sumach root, two ounces, or a large handful, all to be put into three pints of whiskey or gin, keep it warm for 48 hours, then press and strain, and let it settle; add to it one teacupful of the juice of roasted onions, and one quart of lime water, one pint of tar water, and one pint of molasses, and bottle it for use; dose, from 1-4 to a wine glass full three times a day: good in cough, consumptions, &c.

Cough drops, 2d. Sweet oil, one pint, raw flax seed oil, half a pint, molasses or honey, half a pint, spirits turpentine, one ounce, balsam fir, one oz., liquorice ball, half an ounce, all to be simmered until well mixed; dose, from ten to sixty drops, 2 or 3 times a day, for colds, coughs, and consumptions.

Rheumatick drops. One table spoonful of pulverized mandrake root, one table spoonful of black cohush, and a large handful of pipsisiway, pivala, or prince's pine, or the others without it; add to it one quart of wine, in a bottle; dose, from 1 to

4 tea spoonfuls, 3 or 4 times a day: good in chronic rheumatism, gout, &c.

CLASS II.—GARGLES.

COMMON GARGLE, ASTRINGENT GARGLE,
GARGLE for canker in the stomach.

Common gargle. The flowers of lowlife everlasting, also called Indian posy, sage, and golden seal, or golden thread, in form of tea, sweetened with honey, good for sore mouth, sore throat, &c.; or even chew the blossoms of Indian posy and swallow the juice, is a sovereign remedy for sore throat, good in quinsy, &c.

Astringent gargle. Crane's bill, the root, golden thread, or golden seal, or both, and sage, in form of decoction, with the addition of a little alum, and sweetened with honey, in case of sore mouth, or sore throat; an excellent remedy for canker, &c. Or, the bark of rose willow roots, and white oak bark in decoction, and a little alum, sweetened with honey; or take equal parts of borax, sal soda, alum, and loaf sugar, pulverized and mixed, a little to be taken in the mouth, or dissolved in water.

Gargle for canker in the stomach. Make a strong tea of blood root, take equal parts of the tea and honey simmer together, and give the patient of the same, little and often, as the stomach will bear. By adding a little lard, it makes an excellent ointment for foul ulcers.

CLASS III.—LAVEMENTS OR CLYSTERS.

Astringent clyster. The decoction of white oak bark, or crane's bill, and sumach bobs, and sweet milk.

Emolient lavement. Flax-seed tea, or slippery elm and milk, equal parts, sweetened with molasses ; or, sweet oil, and brown sugar, and milk. If one drachm of laudanum be added, it will make the anodyne clyster.

Stimulating lavement. Common salt and brown sugar, each one ounce, olive, or castor oil, two ounces, milk and water half a pint, to be thrown up the rectum by use of a syringe or pipe and bag. In case of obstinate costiveness, take a weak decoction of tobacco, and sweet milk, and molasses. In case of bilious colick, a bladder filled with tobacco smoke, thrown up the rectum, gives immediate relief.

CLASS IV.—INJECTIONS.

Injection 1st. Take crane's bill, the root, and sage, each one handful ; make a tea with one quart of soft water, add to it a small quantity of alum, to be thrown up the urethra two or three times a day, by use of a syringe, in case of gonorrhœa, or clapp ; or in females, it is to be thrown up the vagina, in venereal disease, fluor albus, or whites.

Injection 2d. Take of Armenian bole thirty

grains, white vitriol, ten grains, to half a pint of rain water, to be used the same as the above.

Injection 3d. Take ten grains of white vitriol, ten of sugar of lead, ten of alum, and half a pint of mucilage of flax seed, or slippery elm, or gum arabick, to be used as the above.

CLASS V.—MIXTURES.

Aperient mixture. Root ginger, saffron flowers, each one ounce ; the bark of white ash roots, one handful ; sweet plantain tops and roots, a double handful ; blue cohush roots, a small handful ; vervain tops and roots, a double handful ; all to be broken to a coarse powder or pulp ; this composition may be made into a tea, or boiled to a syrup, or it may be used as follows : to be put into half a gallon of cider ; or, if tinctured, in two quarts of spirits, and taken freely as the stomach will bear. It opens the system in general, good in obstructions of the menses, in rheumatism, and is powerful to drive diseases to the surface of the skin, such as measles, erysipelas, or any humour of the blood.

Astringent mixture. For cholera morbus. Burnt cork, a table spoonful, one nutmeg, made fine, crane's bill, one spoonful, loaf sugar, three spoonfuls, and brandy sufficient to make it of the consistency of molasses ; dose, 1 tea spoonful, to be repeated as circumstances require, for cholera morbus, or dysentery, diarrhœa, &c.

Antidysenterick mixture, 1st. Take good vinegar, and as much salt as will dissolve ; add one table spoonful of it to four of hot water, to be taken by spoonfuls as fast as it can be swallowed, and as hot ; this dose is to be continued, once in two hours, until it operates as physick ; it proves a sovereign remedy in dysentery.

Antidysenterick mixture, 2d. Rhubarb, two ounces, cardaman seed, 1-2 oz. ginger, 1-2 oz. brandy, two pints ; dose, a table spoonful 3 or 4 times a day, for dysentery.

CLASS VI.—OINTMENTS.

Due worm ointment. Two tea spoonfuls of the scrapings of the outside of a brass kettle, one of gun powder, one of sulphur, mutton tallow, the bigness of a hen's egg, the yolk of an egg, and two spoonfuls of tar, and half a pint rum, to be simmered over a slow fire, until the rum is evaporated ; anoint the part affected until cured.

Ich ointment. One ounce of red precipitate, one of Burgundy pitch, one of spirits of turpentine, and half a pound of fresh butter or lard ; soften the butter or lard, but not melt it ; first stir in the precipitate, then the Burgundy pitch, previously melted with the spirits of turpentine ; this is to be applied to the part affected, and no where else.

Sovereign ointment, for salt rheum, &c. One ounce of quick silver, one of aque fortis, mixed in an open vessel, until the quick silver disappears ;

then mix it well with half a pound of hog's lard, previously melted ; anoint with the same until cured ; it proves a sovereign remedy for salt rheum, and scald head. Three parts of hog's lard and one of this ointment, will cure chronick opthalmia, by rubbing it only on the eye lashes, three times a day.

Nerve ointment. Bitter sweet, the bark of the root, mullein flowers, of each one pound, chamomile and worm wood, each half a pound, all fresh ; bruise, and add one gallon of bear's, or skunk's, or some other soft oil, or hog's lard will answer ; simmer over a slow fire, until the herbs and roots become crisped, then add one pint of spirits of turpentine, strain and bottle for use ; to be applied to bruises, sprains, and all hard swellings, tumours, contracted tendons, &c.

Rupture ointment. Take of high mother thyme, sweet plantain, low malice, poplar bark, white oak bark, and hemlock, equal parts, to be simmered in hog's lard : anoint around the rupture frequently, until cured,

CLASS VII.—PILLS.

Anodyne Sudorifick Pills. Opium, 1 oz. ipecacuanha, 1 oz. pleurisy, or white root, 1 oz. wild turnip, 1 oz. camphor gum, 1-2 oz. ; all to be pulverized and formed into a mass, with the mucilage of gum arabick, and made into common sized pills ; one pill may be taken every four or

six hours : they ease pain, create a moderate perspiration, &c.; good in all cases where opiates and sudorificks are necessary.

Blue pills, genuine. Purified quick silver, and the conserve of red roses, or honey, each 1 ounce, starch, 2 ounces, rub the quick silver, with the conserve or honey, in a glass, or marble mortar, till the globules disappear, adding now and then a little mucilage of gum arabick, then add the starch, and beat the whole into a mass, with a little water, if necessary ; to be divided into 240 pills : dose, one pill night and morning, for venereal complaints, &c.

Bilious pills. Aloes and gamboge, one ounce each, salts of nitre, half an ounce, cream, or salts of tartar, half an ounce, form a mass, with gum arabick mucilage, or molasses ; dose, from 2 to 4 pills.

Diuretick pills. Gamboge, one ounce, salts of tartar, half an ounce, salts of nitre, half an ounce, to be formed into a mass, with the extract of high queen of the meadow roots, to be made into common sized pills ; one pill may be taken once in two hours, in case of an obstruction of the urine, or in dropsy.

Emetick pills. Indian hemp, the roots, ipecacuanha, lobelia, equal parts, pulverized, or of each 1 ounce, half an ounce of emetick tartar, or the others without it ; to be formed into a mass, with the syrup of some of the carminatives, or molasses, or both ; one common sized pill may be taken once in half an hour, until they operate.

Or take of ipecacuanha, one ounce, emetick tartar, half an ounce, to be formed into a mass as

the above, and to be taken the same way. Or take of gamboge, one ounce, ipecacuanha, one ounce, lobelia, one ounce, all pulverized and formed into a mass, as the above, and taken the same way; or take of Indian hemp roots, Indian physick or American ipecacuanha, two parts, lobelia and blood root each one part, boil to an extract, harden it for pills. With ipecacuanha and gamboge, equal portions, to be taken as above, if a little opium is added, it will prevent cramping.

Expectorant pills. Take of blood root, mandrake, and indian hemp, each one ounce, lobelia, the seeds and leaves, one-fourth of an ounce, wild turnip, one ounce, all pulverized fine, opium, half an ounce, and liquorice ball, half an ounce; all to be formed into a mass, for pills, with the mucilage of flax-seed, or slippery elm and honey, or molasses, to be made into common sized pills; dose, one pill once in six hours, for coughs, colds, consumptions, &c.

Vegetable bilious pills. Mandrake, eight ounces, blood root, four ounces, lobelia, leaves and seeds, four ounces, gamboge, eight ounces, all to be pulverised fine, one-fourth of an ounce of the oil of pennyroyal, peppermint, or anise seed, and as much molasses as will form a mass for common sized pills; dose, from two to six pills; or, take the bark of white ash roots, the bark of hickory, and mandrake roots, equal parts, boil down to an extract, then take the powders of mandrake, blue violet, and blue flag roots, each two parts, blood root, one part, with the powders and extract form a mass, and make into pills. Either of the above, in doses from two to six pills.

Anti-venereal Pills. Mandrake roots, two ounces, blue cohush, one ounce, calomel, one ounce, opium, half an ounce, to be formed into a mass for pills with the mucilage of gum arabick ; dose, one pill twice a day ; good in every stage of the venereal ; in hectic fevers, one or two doses, but not to be continued ; good in ague and fever, &c. or take mandrake, blue flag roots, and lobelia, equal parts, boil to an extract, to this add the powders of blue cohush, calomel, cream of tartar, and opium, equal parts, make into pills to be taken as the above.

CLASS VIII.—POWDERS.

Astringent powders. Take of gum kino, and alum, equal parts, pulverize and mix ; dose, one-fourth of a tea spoonful, once in 2, 3, or 4 hours, according to circumstances, in case of flooding ; the same dose to be taken two or three times a day, in case of diabetes, bloody urine, &c. Or, crane's bill, birth root, skunk cabbage, columbo, equal parts, all to be pulverized and mixed ; one tea spoonful may be taken two or three times a day, in case of debility, fluor albus, &c.

Cathartick powders. Mandrake root pulverized, and blue violet, each two parts, blood root, one part, all to be mixed ; dose, half a tea spoonful two or three times a day ; they remove costiveness, indigestion, and correct the stomach and

bowels ; good in ague and fever, chronick inflammation of the liver, consumptions, &c.

Stimulating cathartick powder. Add to the last mentioned composition, one part golden seal, or columbo, one fourth part Cayenne or red pepper ; to be used as the above, only in rather larger doses.

Cough powders. Elecampane, the root, liquorice, the root, blood root, crane's bill, the root, wild turnip, equal parts, pulverized and mixed ; take what will lay on a six-penny peice, three or four times a day, in honey or molasses.

Colick powders. Pleurisy, butterfly, or white root, two table-spoonfuls Cayenne or red pepper, one tea-spoonful, pulverized and mixed ; to be steeped in half a pint of water, sweeten and take the whole for a dose ; it may be repeated according to circumstances.

Emetick powders. Lobelia, the leaves and seeds, Indian hemp, the roots, each two ounces, blood root half an ounce, anise, dill, or fennel seed or master wort, angelica or calamus, either of the above mentioned aromatics, to be pulverized, with the lobelia, Indian hemp, and blood root ; one tea-spoonful to be put into a cup of warm water, or gruel, and sweetened, to be taken at a dose. It may be repeated, until it operates ; or, take lobelia, ipecacuanha, equal parts, emetick tartar, one half part, mix ; dose, one tea-spoonful to a cup of warm water, to be taken, first, one half, and, if no operation in fifteen or twenty minutes, take the remainder.

Expectorant powders. Crane's bill, two parts, blood root one part, lobelia, one half part, wild

turnip, one part, to be pulverized and mixed ; to be taken in small nauseating doses.

Sudorifick powders. Take pleurisy root, wild turnip, each two ounces, blood root one ounce, to be pulverized and mixed ; dose, half a tea-spoonful, once an hour ; to be given in fevers, after the stomach and bowels are well cleansed ; or see James' powders ; dose 5 grains, once in two hours ; they are a preparation of antimony.

Anodyne sudorifick powders. Take of blood root, one ounce, wild turnip two ounces, opium, the sixteenth part of an ounce, camphor gum, one fourth of an ounce, to be given one fourth of a tea-spoonful, once in two hours ; they ease pain and create a moderate perspiration ; good in dysentery, fevers, &c. where there is a dryness of the skin ; or see Dovers powders ; dose, 5 grains, once in four hours ; these, and James' powders are to be had at the druggists.

Steel powders. The bar of steel is to be heated, almost melting hot, rub it with a roll of brimstone over water, dry and pulverize the balls of steel, and add to it equal parts of ginger and loaf sugar ; dose, one tea-spoonful twice a day ; it strengthens the stomach, regulates the menstrual discharges, or removes obstructions of the same ; good if combined with other strengthening medicines, for dispepsia, or worms in children, &c.

CLASS IX.—PLASTERS.

Anti-phlogistick plasters. Take the bark of su-

mack roots, spignard, hops, arsesmart, wormwood, and wild indigo roots, or blue flag, of each a double-handful, put them all in an earthen vessel with two quarts of vinegar, keep it warm for twenty-four hours, or until the vinegar is about half evaporated, then press the roots and herbs and let the liquid stand and settle ; after which add two pounds of red lead, one quart of sweet oil, boil them all together over a moderate fire, continually stirring it for five or six hours, or until it will work like wax, add to it a little previous to taking it off, two ounces of laudanum, and when taken off add two ounces of camphor gum, and one of salts of nitre, keep stirring it till cool, then work it like wax, and put it up in boxes for use. It proves a safe and sure remedy in all cases of external inflammations ; such as biles, bruises, wounds or any hard swelled tumours, old ulcers, fever sores, scrofula or king's evil, ruptures, ague in the breast, pain in the stomach, or all internal inflammations ; to be applied as near the part as convenient, for sore throat or quinsy ; a good strengthening plaster, and is preferable to a blister except in obstinate cases of pleurisy, &c. ; it is to be spread on thin leather, and changed when necessary.

Leaden plaster. Linseed oil, neat's foot oil, each half a pint, gum myrrh, rosin, each two ounces, beeswax, four ounces, white and red lead, each half a pound, all to be simmered over a slow fire for four or five hours, or until it changes its colour, and when taken off, add one ounce of gum camphor ; it is said to be a sure cure for fever sores and all kinds of ulcers, &c.

Strengthening plaster. One beef's gall, Castile

soap two ounces, Burgundy pitch or hemlock gum six ounces, brandy half a pint, camphor and opium, each one fourth of an ounce, spirits of turpentine one spoonful; all to be simmered down to a plaster, and spread on leather.

Sticking plaster. Take Burgundy pitch or hemlock gum four ounces, bee's wax, two ounces, and melt them together; or, take one quart of olive oil, and two pounds of gold lithorag, to be kept over a moderate heat until it will be hard when cool, which may be known by cooling it, work it like wax, and make into rolls.

CLASS X.—SALVES.

Indian specifick salve. Hard soap, rosin, brown sugar, and flax seed oil, to be well mixed over a slow fire, and if too soft, add a little more rosin.—Good for all kinds of open ulcers; if applied to the stomach or breast in case of tightness, it gives much relief; if a stoppage in the head by reason of a cold apply a small plaster across the nose; or, in case of sore throat or quinsy, apply a plaster to the throat.

Common salve. White pine turpentine, beeswax, mutton tallow, equal parts, a little honey, and the yolk of an egg, all to be well melted together, to be applied to fresh wounds, &c.

Yellow salve. Two or three good leaves of tobacco, and one pint of cider, to be kept in sand heat for twenty-four hours, strain or press out the cider, and add to it rosin, beeswax, and hogs'

lard, of each six ounces, simmer it over a slow fire till the cider is all evaporated ; good for salt rheum, scald head, chapt hands, burns, bruises, and ulcers of all kinds.

Green salve. Verdigris, a lump the bigness of a black walnut, melt it over a slow fire with one gill of water, and when melted, add this to one pound of yellow salve, melt and mix well together, and cool for use ; thus we have the genuine green salve, for old ulcers, and fever-sores ; it destroys fungus flesh, and prepares old sores for healing.

Foot's salve for fever-sores. Rosin and bees-wax, of each one pound and a half, hog's lard, three pounds, simmer the whole together, for three or four hours, and when partly cool, add two ounces of the oil of spike ; good for fever-sores, tumours, stiff joints, sprains, &c.

CLASS XI.—SYRUPS.

Detergent syrup. Bitter-sweet, the bark of the root, burdock roots, dandelion, tops and roots, sumach, bark of the roots, tag alder, bark and tags, sassafras, bark of the root, equal parts, all to be boiled in water down to a syrup, strain and sweeten, add spirits sufficient to preserve it from fermenting ; dose, according to the strength of the syrup, two or three times a day, it cleanses and purifies the blood from humours, and causes a free circulation.

Corroborant, or strengthening syrup. Balm of gilcad, the buds, black cherry tree bark, black

alder, the bark or berries, columbo root, dog or box-wood bark, or blossoms, unicorn root, white wood, bark of the root, to be made in the same way as the above, and taken as the stomach will bear ; it strengthens the stomach in general.

Laxative corroborant syrup, is made by adding to the last mentioned articles, white ash bark, hickory bark, peach tree, leaves, or twigs, equal parts; these articles, added to the corroborant syrup, makes the laxative corroborant syrup, or this last separate, is a most valuable laxative, it may be preserved with spirits and sugar, in bottles.

Tar syrup. Take one gill of tar, one pint of wheat bran, half a pound of loaf sugar, and two quarts of water, stir them well together, and then let it stand thirty-six hours ; strain off and add one quart of lime water ; dose, a wine glass three times a day. This has proved a sovereign remedy in coughs, consumptions, &c.

Snuff for the catarrh in the head. Take colt's foot, snake root, baberry, bark of the root, each two parts, blood root, one half part, all to be pulverized fine, and used as snuff, if the wandering milk-weed be added, cures headache.

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CLASS XII.—TINCTURES.

Asthmatick tincture. Take half a pound of quick lime, slack it by turning on two quarts of hot water, and while it is slacking and boiling, stir in two spoonfuls of tar, and stir them well together, and let it stand and settle. Take half a pound

of wild turnip, half a pound of milk-weed roots, fresh, a small handful of lobelia, break or bruise them, add to them two quarts of wine, keep in sand heated, twenty-four hours, then press and strain, and add to it the lime water, and bottle for use ; dose ; a wine glass three times a day ; good in asthma, coughs, consumptions, hystericks, cramps, spasms, &c.

Anti-spasmodick tincture. Take the leaves of stramonium and lobelia, of each two ounces, valerian or white snake root, one ounce, pleurisy or white root, two ounces, master wort, angelica, or anise, dill, fennel, either, one ounce, castor, one ounce, opium, one ounce, all broken and put into an earthen vessel with two quarts of alcohol, and half a pint of the juice of roasted onions ; add one fourth of an ounce of Cayenne or red pepper, keep in sand heat for thirty-six hours, then press strain, and settle clear, and bottle for use : dose, from thirty to sixty drops ; it may be taken in hot water, and sweetened, or on sugar ; in case of cramps and spasms, the dose may be repeated every ten or fifteen minutes until it gives relief ; or, in whooping cough, from ten to thirty drops once in half an hour, until it nauseates or vomits ; or in croup, to be taken the same way ; in case of asthma, from forty to sixty drops, to be repeated until it gives relief ; so in case of lock jaw. Those that are subject to cramp and convulsive fits, may take thirty drops, three times a day, and increase the dose one drop every day. A sovereign remedy in all spasmodick diseases.

Emetick tincture. Fill a bottle with lobelia, the whole plant, then fill it with spirits : dose, from

one to four tea-spoonfuls, it will sometimes produce very alarming symptoms, on the account of its immediate effect on the system ; it is not proper to be given as an emetick but in cases of spasmodick complaints ; or in small doses to children for worms ; good for sore mouth or throat, or to wash old ulcers, &c.

Tincture for dropsy. First take gensing roots four ounces, elecampane, eight ounces, sassafras, bark of the root. one pound, sarsaparilla, two pounds, boil the whole in two gallons of water till one half is evaporated : dose, a wine glass, four or five times a day.

Tincture for dropsy, 2d. Indian hemp roots, stomach, bark of the root, white oak bark, currant twigs, peach twigs, elder, the roots, horse radish, of each a double-handful, mustard seed, a tea-cupful, rushes, a handful, and old rusty iron, cider sufficient to cover the whole : dose, a wine-glass three times a day : diet, ginger tea and crackers.

Tinctures for dropsy, 3d. Horse radish, starr grass, parsley, the roots, Virginia snake root, each half a pound, the oximel of squills, two ounces, the oxid or rust of iron, two ounces, white oak bark, half a pound, all to be covered with cider, and put on sand heat for twenty-four hours, then let it settle and strain, and bottle it for use : dose, half a wine glass three times a day. The food must be dry and solid ; the patient may take, once a day, two or three glasses of good wine and bark ; those medicines strengthen the absorbant vessels. and discharges the water by stool, urine, &c.

CLASS XIII.—WATER.

Eye water, 1st. The pith of sassafras, lobelia leaves, each a small handful, to be put in one quart of water, add one gill of the juice of roasted onions, and a table-spoonful of honey, well mixed, put a few drops in the eyes, if inflamed, three or four times a day.

Eye water 2d. Take twenty grains of white vitriol, twenty of sugar of lead, six of salt, six of opium, six of blood root, to one pint of soft water to be used as the above.

Eye water, 3d. Take vinegar, one gill, juice of roasted onions, one gill, water, one gill; wash the eyes with the same, four or five times a day, if inflamed.

Mineral water for old ulcers, fever-sores, venereal sores, and sore eyes. White vitriol, one ounce, gun powder, a large musket charge, copperas, a table-spoonful, all put into one quart of soft water, to be shaken a few times, and then let it settle; it proves a sovereign remedy for sore eyes, if applied in season, cures fever-sores, if constantly applied, and all kinds of venereal sores, but rather inflames, for that reason, poultices, or the anti-phlogistick plaster must be employed every day.

Lime water, is made by slacking one pound of good quick lime, with one gallon of boiling hot water; it must be bottled and corked tight for use; or, clam or oyster shells may be well burnt and slacked in the same way.

Tar water. Is made by pouring one gallon of water on one quart of tar, stir them well together, and, after settling, pour off the clear water, and bottle for use.

DESCRIPTION OF PLANTS.

AGRIMONY.

It grows about two feet high, branching towards the top, bearing yellow flowers, succeeded by a small burr, something like a tory burr. The leaves resemble those of a strawberry. If taken in form of tea, for a long time, it proves a sovereign remedy for scrofula or kings evil.

ANGELICA.

It grows spontaneously in intervals and rich places, by the side of streams, &c. from two to four feet high, having large round hollow stalks, with small joints a considerable distance from each other, dividing towards the top into many branches; at their extremities are seeds resembling those of a parsnip, which are ripe in August, and have a pungent aromattick taste or smell, the roots are divided into many branches and possess the same quality as the seeds; good for flatulency or wind colick, pain in the stomach, &c.

BABERRY.

This is a scraggy bush growing three or four feet high, with many branches set full of smooth, green leaves. From the sides of the branches grow small berries covered with a pale green tal-low. The tallow and the bark of the root are the only parts made use of in medicine.

BARBERRY.

It grows in the form of a bramble from one to six feet high, bearing clusters of long red berries which are ripe at the time of frost, but stay on through the winter; they are of a pleasant sharp acid, and are often made use of in preserves, the

ring or bark is yellow, and make a very pleasant bitter ; good in jaundice.

BEECH DROPS.

They are generally found in the shade of the beech tree, six or eight inches high, of a brown colour, brittle sprigs but no leaves. The root is bulbous, every part of the plant is astringent ; it is celebrated as a remedy in dysentery, but its more particular virtues are known in the cure of cancers, to be applied in form of poultice or salve, the fresh root bruised and applied is best ; it may be used as a common drink.

BIRTH ROOT.

There are three kinds of birth root distinguished by their blossoms ; the one is white, the other red, and the other red and white. Early in the spring it sends up a stalk eight or ten inches high, with three large smooth green leaves near the top, and a flower with three leaves about one inch above the other leaves, from the center of the blossoms there grows a bud with six sides containing seeds, the root is from one to three inches long, most generally the bigness of a person's thumb, it is soft, and has many fibres ; it has a pleasant bitter taste, the root is good in female debility, fluor albus, &c. or good in canker.

BLOOD ROOT,

Springs up early in the spring, about six or eight inches high, with large oval green leaves and a small white flower ; the root is red, smooth, and fleshy, and when broken, the juice is red like blood ; an antidote against fever and ague, &c.

BLOOD VEIN, OR BLOOD WORT,

Has a number of leaves growing close to the

ground, marked with purple veins crossing each other in various forms ; the under side has a hairy appearance. From the centre shoots up a stalk about a foot high, with a few small leaves at or near the top ; the flowers are yellow, and appear in the latter part of June ; the root is small and fibrous, the whole plant is good to resist poison, and purify the blood ; good in consumption, &c.

BONESET, OR THOROUGH WORT,

Grows about three feet high ; the leaves grow apposite each other, around the stalk, encircling small joints all the way up ; the top divides into many branches, producing small white flowers which stand in a cluster ; the leaves are rough, notched, and pointed ; it grows in wet ground, about swamps, and waste places ; if given in form of tea, in large doses, it proves emetick ; good in ague and fever, jaundice, &c. ; if boiled to an extract, it operates as a cathartick.

BUCKHORN BRAKE,

Puts forth divers slender trailing stalks, two or three feet in length, from a little turfy hillock ; the leaves are long and narrow, deeply cut around the edges ; the heart of the root is something in shape of a horn or a tusk, which is the only part made use of ; it is strengthening—good in consumptions—if put into hot water it forms a mucilage ; good in dysentery, &c.

CABBAGE, SKUNK, OR MEADOW CABBAGE,

Grows up early in the spring, with several large broad olive coloured leaves ; close to the root grows a ball containing seeds ; this and the root

is the part made use of. The whole plant sends forth a strong noxious smell.

COHUSH.

Of this there are four kinds : the black, blue, red, and white ; the three last are distinguished by the berries. The black has a stalk from four to six feet high, dividing into branches near the top, producing white flowers, succeeded by shells which contain the seed ; the root is externally black and irregularly shaped, with many prongs, or fibres : it is a powerful stimulant—good in rheumatism.

WHITE COHUSH

Grows about two feet high, dividing itself into long branches towards the top producing pointed leaves, cut in at the edges with sharp notches ; from the center grows a stem producing white berries—the root is irregularly shaped, with many fibres—its quality is opening and stimulating ; good in colick, &c.

RED COHUSH,

Very much resembles the white, except the berries : the root is said to be cleansing and strengthening : good in female obstructions.

BLUE COHUSH.

Somewhat like the other in form ; the berries are blue, the roots more fibrous and yellowish ; good in venereal complaints, &c. They grow in most kinds of soil.

COLT'S FOOT

Has three or four large leaves somewhat resembling a colt's foot, four or five inches from the ground, the root is long and slender, running in different directions, the colour is somewhat greenish,

and it is quite brittle, the taste is pungent and aromatick, it is something stimulating, the whole plant makes a good head ache snuff, or for a catarrh in the head.

CRANE'S BILL.

From the root grows several hairy stalks of different sizes ; the flowers contain five small purple leaves. From the center grows a kind of spear in the shape of a crane's bill ; it flowers in the latter part of May ; the root is nearly the bigness of the little finger, knotty and crooked, and when chewed it puckers the mouth something like alum ; good in dysentery, diarrhœa, flooding, fluor albus, and canker ; it grows in most soils in this country.

ELECAMPANE.

It grows by the sides of highways and cultivated lands ; annually from the root rises a number of large leaves, and from the centre rises a stalk three or four feet high, bearing leaves all the way up, which are the smallest at the top, has many branches, producing yellow flowers something in form of the wild sun-flower ; the root is white, with prongs running deep in the ground ; the fresh root has an aromatick smell but unpleasant to the taste. A good expectorant in coughs, and consumptions, &c.

EMETICK WEED, or LOBELIA, *Inflata*.

It grows in most kinds of soils, from twelve to eighteen inches high ; the stalk is irregular and furzy ; with pale green leaves, standing single, at a little distance apart ; around the edge of the leaf it appears as if small points projected out ; the flowers are a pale blue colour, these terminate in

five points, two turn up and three down, succeeded by a pod which contains seeds that are very small, like tobacco seeds; they are emetick, expectorant, and sudorifick.

GOLDEN SEAL.

Grows on rich, moist land; it has a stalk ten or twelve inches high, and often but one leaf and that at the top; it is of an olive green colour, deeply indented in several places, and finely notched round the edges; there is sometimes two leaves and on one of them there is a kind of seed or seal, which is red; from this it has derived its name. The root is small and yellow, with many fibres; it is bracing, stimulating and laxative, restores the appetite, &c.

LADY SLIPPER or NERVE ROOT.

There are two or three kinds distinguished by their blossoms, red, white and yellow: all possess the same quality. It grows from one to two feet high, and some have leaves all the way up; the flower is in form of a round purse or bag with a small entrance near where it joins the stalk, and is something like a mockasin or slipper; the roots are fibrous and thickly matted together: good to strengthen the nervous system, in form of a tea or syrup.

LIFE EVERLASTING, or INDIAN POSY.

It grows in old fields and on dry and barren lands, from one to two feet high, with small narrow leaves; it branches towards the top; its flowers are in a cluster, white and furzy, and continue to stay on through the winter; it has a pleasant aromack smell; the blossoms chewed and the juice swallowed, proves a sovereign remedy for sore

throat ; good in quinsy, weak lungs, fluor albus, consumption, &c.

INDIAN HEMP, OR WORM ROOT,

Grows in woods and on the borders of meadows, three or four feet high, the stalk is bare for a foot then spring many branches, leaves numerous, flowers whitish, something like buck-wheat, which terminate in seed pods resembling a cucumber, the bark resembles that of hemp ; the root is composed of many parts resembling long white worms ; from which it takes its name.

INDIAN PHYSICK, OR IPECACUANHA,

Grows on low ground and around marshes, it rises from two to four feet high ; the stalks are purplish, the leaves are slim and smooth, the flowers resemble those of buck-wheat, succeeded by long slim pods ; the whole plant contains a milky substance, the root is dark coloured and has a woody pith ; the root finely powdered makes a good head-ache snuff, and if taken internally proves emetick and cathartick.

MANDRAKE, OR MAY APPLE,

Is found in abundance in some places ; it rises early in the spring, with a smooth green stalk, from twelve to eighteen inches high, dividing into two branches, each bearing one leaf ; a stem puts out from between the branches, supporting a white flower, succeeded by the apple, which, when ripe is yellow and has an agreeable smell, the root is a powerful emetick if taken in large doses, but otherwise a good cathartick.

PLEURISY, OR WHITE ROOT.

Grows on warm sandy or gravelly land ; a number of stalk rise annually from each root, from one

to two feet high, which is thickly set with single narrow leaves all the way up; the top is divided into many short branches, which bear bright yellow flowers in July and August, succeeded by long slender pods, that turn up, the roots are externally of a pale yellow, internally almost white, and run deep into the ground; the root is good in pleurisy, colick, &c. it is carminative, expectorant, sudorifick, anti-spasmodick, and anodyne.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW.

Several stalks usually grow together, four or five feet high, having five large indented leaves at each joint; the flowers are of a pale red, growing in clusters, the root has numerous long white fibres, it grows in meadows and swamps, near streams of water; it is a powerful diuretick, removes strangury, gravel, and stone.

SQUAW VINE, ONE BERRY, OR WINTER CLOVER.

Somewhat like a small vine on the ground, with small round green leaves, like that of clover, and bearing one red berry in a place; it is green thro' the winter; it is found in the woods among hemlock timber and in swampy places; a tea of this plant gives much relief to women in labour.

SCULL CAP, BLUE.

It has a weak slender stalk, with long trailing branches, two or three feet in length, with two small pointed leaves set opposite each other at the joints at which place grow long blue flowers, succeeded by small caps, something in form of the old fashioned bonnets; it grows about wet marshy places, by the side of lakes, rivers, &c.; the herb

is very bitter ; it is said to be a sovereign remedy for the hydrophobia or canine madness.

THORN APPLE, STINK WEED, *Stramonium*.

It grows among rubbish, and on dung hills, and by the highway, two or three feet high, it has many branches ; the leaves are large, egg shaped, and deeply indented ; it flowers in July and August, which is funnel shaped, plated white, with a tinge of purple, the capsule or burr is large, egg shaped, and covered with thorns ; it has four divisions, and contains numerous little kidney shaped seeds.— Every part of this plant, is a strong narcotick poison, nevertheless, if used with caution, is a most valuable medicine ; it is a powerful anti-spasmodick.

UNICORN.

It grows in meadows and on the sides of mountains, about six or eight inches high ; leaves spear shaped and close to the ground, green through the winter ; the flowers grow on the stalk all the way up, and hang down at the top : the root is whitish and about the bigness and length of the little finger from the second joint, and crooked at the end with many small fibres : if taken in powders it affords much relief in hystericks, flatulency or wind colick, and is a most valuable female bitter.

VALERIAN or WHITE SNAKE ROOT.

It grows two or three feet high ; the leaves are large and hairy, of a dusky green colour ; set opposite each other the flowers stand in large tufts or bunches on the top of the branches, and are of a pale, whitish red colour ; the root consists of a number of slender fibres matted together and at-

tached to one body, and are of a brown white colour, having a strong, unpleasant smell; good in all nervous complaints, hystericks, eliptick fits, &c.

The remainder of medicinal plants, barks, balsams, &c., that grow in our gardens, fields and forests, are so well known, that they need no description.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

It was my intention to treat largely on this subject, but circumstances have occurred that prevent it at present. Therefore, suffice it to say that after enumerating the many causes of disease, they must all be carefully avoided.

It is not in the power of possibilities for me to lay down an infallible rule for each individual, as to their diet, &c. for one craves meat and the other milk: the labouring part of the community while in a healthful state, require more substantial food than those who do no labour. The temperate use of spirituous liquors may be an advantage to some, and prove injurious to others, all things are good in their places, and if made a proper use of, would prove a blessing, but *intemperance*, and excess of any kind is the cause of much sickness, pain, and death. Being often exposed to heats and colds, wet feet, &c. is the cause of many dis-

eases, and must be avoided as much as possible ; moderate exercise will be beneficial to all.

At the commencement of diseases by cleansing the stomach and bowels, by taking suitable emetics and catharticks, or both if necessary ; and opening the pores of the surface, either by taking sweating medicines, or steaming over hot hemlock tea or bath, if needful, we stop the progress of diseases in time, preserve our health, and save much pain and expense.

A FEW GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1st. As it respects the practice of surgery, I have said but little on the subject, except the letting of blood, in particular cases, where I have given sufficient directions, to enable the practitioner to perform with safety, when occasion requires, not that I would recommend bleeding in every case of disease, but in case of an inflammation in the head, lungs, &c. bleeding, blistering, and sweating, with proper opening medicines, is much to be depended upon. So likewise in the case of severe bruises, as happens many times by falling, &c. by reducing the quantity of blood, it will not only prevent inflammation, but very much assist in producing a general action throughout the system, which, of necessity, must be attended to. I would here caution the reader to avoid giving hot stimulating medicines, in cases of internal inflammation ; for by so doing the life of the patient

will be in danger. Therefore, all stimulating medicines are to be carefully avoided in such cases, but may be used in others with safety; as in chronick rheumatism, &c. All medicines are good in their place, but they must be handled like edged tools, by skillful hands.

2d. As it respects the practice of midwifery, I have hardly touched the subject, although I have had a long and successful practice myself, as this book is intended for the use of families, I have omitted it for the present, and only notice, that in any common case of labour, the less there is done the better; for I have reason to believe, that there are, many times, efforts made to assist nature, which only serves to backen the progress of parturition; but this much I would advise every expected mother, if unhealthy to cleanse the stomach and bowels with medicines used for that purpose, and for several months previous to their full time, occasionally, to drink a tea, made of blood wort, blood vein, the winter clover, or one berry vine, also called squaw vine, either of them seldom fails to ease pain and make the labour light, and may be taken freely at the time of labour. The blood wort if taken constantly purifies and sweetens the blood, and gives the skin a healthy appearance.

3d. *Fever*. Although it is known by so many different names, yet is one in a more or less degree. Fever is heat, but heat is not fever except when it exceeds the common temperature of animal heat; and when that is the case, it is fever, and when this heat or fever becomes located, that part generally begins to swell, then it may be properly called inflammation.

4th. As it respects the Thomsonian practice.—No doubt it has been a blessing to the world, notwithstanding the evils that have arisen from it; the medicines made use of I am somewhat acquainted with, and do know them to be good, and if used in a proper way, would have their desired effect; but like other medicines if placed in the hands of ignorant empiricks or persons unacquainted with the human system, what can we expect but to see the bad effects of the medicine, and its fatal consequences?

As it respects the practice of steaming, or sweating, if carefully attended to, is a safe and sure method to pursue in many cases, and in all cases of obstruction that is not attended with inflammation, by opening the pores at the surface, meanwhile giving sudorifick medicines, the superabundant heat passes off, and leaves the system free from all incumbrances.

5th. As it respects the use of mineral medicines they may be used, but not by unskillful hands.—Calomel is many times given to advantage, and proves a powerful antidote against diseases, but when enough is given to conquer the disease more is needless, and if continued it will create a disease more to be dreaded than the first, therefore it will require skill and experience to administer the medicine to advantage.

Wisdom is profitable to direct at all times, and in every place.

EXPLANATION TABLE.

ABDOMEN , the belly.	blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
ABSCCESS , a tumour containing matter.	ASTRINGENTS , medicines to correct looseness, &c.
ABSORBENTS , medicines to correct acidity, and absorb or dry up superfluous matter.	ATENUANTS , medicines for reducing the body.
ABORTION , miscarriage.	BILE , or gall, secreted by the liver in the gall bladder, and thence discharged into the intestines to assist digestion.
ACRID , sharp, corrosive.	BILIOUS , such diseases as are attended with a redundance of bile insomuch that it offends the stomach or intestines, as in fevers, or in case of an obstruction of the biliary duct, producing jaundice, &c.
ACUTE , violent, and tends to speedy termination.	CALLOUS , hard or firm.
ADULT , of full age, beyond puberty.	CANTHARIDES , Spanish flies.
AFTERBIRTH , or placenta cake, the substance by which the child is connected with the mother in the womb, and nourished.	CARIOUS , rotten bones or teeth.
AGUE CAKE , enlargement of the spleen.	CARMINATIVES , medicines for dispelling wind.
ALCOHOL , rectified spirits of wine.	CATOPLASMS , a poultice or soft plaster.
ALKALI , any substance which mingled with acid produces fermentation.	CATARRH , a discharge from the head or throat.
ANODYNES , composing medicines that mitigate pains.	CATHARTICK , a purge.
ANTIDOTE , a medicine to destroy poison.	CAUSTICKS , burning applications.
ANTI-PHLOGISTICK , counteracting inflammation.	CHARCOAL , see blacksmith's coal; made by burning wood under turf.
ANTI-SEPTICK , medicine to correct putridity or rottenness.	CHRONICK , lingering diseases in opposition to acute.
ANTI-SPASMODICK , a medicine to prevent or remove spasms.	CHYLE , a milky fluid separated from the aliment in the intestines forming the blood.
APERIENT , opening.	
ANUS , the fundament.	
AROMATICK , spicy, pungent.	
ARTERY , a canal conveying the	

CLEANSING, locheal discharge.	EPIDEMICK, contagious.
CONSTIPATION, obstruction, costiveness.	EVACUATION, emptying, discharge.
CONTAGION, infectious matter.	ERUPTIONS, breaking out.
CONTUSION, a bruise.	EXCRETION, discharge of animal fluids, or matter.
CONVULSIONS, violent motions, fits.	EXHIBIT, to administer.
CORROBORANTS, tonick or strengthening medicines.	EXPECTORATION, a discharge from the breast and lungs.
CORROSIVE, medicines that consume, or eat away.	EXTREMITIES, arms, legs or feet.
CRISIS, a certain period in a disease at which there is a decisive alteration either for the better or worse.	FEBRIFUGE, remedy for fevers.
DEBILITY, weakness.	FEBRILE, feverish.
DECOCTION, a preparation by boiling.	FÆTID, offensive smell.
DELETERIOUS poisonous, deadly.	FIBROUS, small threads, fibres.
DELIRIUM, light headedness.	FLATULENT, producing wind.
DEMULCIENT softening, sheathing.	FLOODING, an overflowing of the menses.
DETERGENT, cleansing.	FOMENTATION, partial bathing application of flannels dipped in liquors.
DIAPHORETICK, promoting perspiration.	FRICTION, the act of rubbing.
DIARRHŒA, a looseness.	FUNGUS, proud flesh.
DILUTENTS, substances to dilute, or make thin.	FUMIGATION, a vapour raised by burning substances.
DISCUTIENT, a medicine that has the power to repel.	GANGRENE, a feeble circulation, followed by mortification.
DIURETICK, whatever promotes the secretion of urine.	GARGLE, a wash for the mouth.
DRASTICKS, active or strong purges.	GLAND, secretory organ.
DYSPEPTICK, belonging to bad digestion.	HECTICK, fever, a slow consuming fever, in consumption.
DOGMATICUS dogmatist, a practice founded on reason and experience.	HEMORRHAGE, a discharge of blood.
EFFLUVIA, exhalation.	HYPONCHONDRIACAL, melancholly very dejected, low spirited.
EMACIATION, wasting of flesh.	IMMERSION, plunging under water.
EMPIRICK, quack.	INDIGENOUS, native to a country.
	INDIGESTIBLE, difficult of digestion.
	INDISPOSITION, a disorder of health.

INFECTION, contagion.	PECTORAL, medicines adopted to cure diseases in the breast.
INFLAMMATION, an increased action in the part.	PELVIS, the bones at the lower part of the trunk of the body.
INFUSION, steeping in liquor, as tea is made.	PESTILENTIAL, infection.
INHALE, to draw in by breath.	PHLEGMATICK, abounding with phlegm.
INTESTINES, the internal parts or guts.	PHLOGISTICK, inflammatory.
LACTEALS, vessels conveying the chyle.	PLACENTA, see after-birth.
LANGUOR, want of spirit or strength.	PRIMARY, original.
LAXATIVES, relieving costiveness.	PULMONARY, belonging to the lungs.
LEVIGATED, reduced to a fine powder.	PUS, matter.
LIGATURE, a bandage, any thing tied round another.	POSTULE, a pimple, or small swelling.
LINIMENT. a composition the consistency of oil.	PUTRESCENCE, rottenness.
LOTION, a wash.	RECTUM, the straight gut.
MEMBRANE, a web of fibres interwoven, for covering certain parts.	REDGUM, an eruption so called.
MENSES, the monthly courses.	REGIMEN regulation of the food, air, exercise, &c.
MIASMA, morbid exhalations or vapours.	RESOLVENTS, dissolving medicines.
MORBID, diseased, corrupt.	RESPIRATION, the act of breathing.
MUCILAGE, a slimy substance.	RETENTION, the retaining some natural evacuation or discharge of the body.
MUCUS, resembling the matter discharged from the nose.	SALIVA, spittle.
NARCOTICKS, medicines producing torpor and sleep.	SANATIVE, healing.
NAUSEA, an inclination to vomit.	SATURINE, lotion, lead water.
NERVOUS, irritable.	SCORBUTICK, belonging to the scurvy.
NOSTRUM, a patent, or other medicine the composition of which is to be kept a secret.	SCROFULOUS, king's evil.
OPIATES, medicines which promote sleep.	SECRETION, the separation of fluids from the body.
PANCREAS, the sweet bread.	SEDATIVES, composing medicines, anodynes.
PAROXISM, a periodical fit.	SEMEN, the seed.
	SINAPISM, a poultice of flour, mustard and vinegar.
	SPASMS, cramps, convulsions.
	SPECIFICK, an infalible remedy.

SPINE, the back bone.	ULCER, an ill-conditioned sore.
STIMULANTS, irritative medicines.	UMBILICAL, corn of the navel string.
STOMACHICKS, medicines for the stomach, corroborants.	URETHRA, the canal that conveys the urine.
STUPOR, a suspension of sensibility.	UTERUS, the womb.
STYPTICKS, medicines to stop the discharge of blood.	UVULA, the palate.
SUDORIFICKS, medicines to promote sweating.	VAGINA, the passage to the womb.
SWOONING, fainting.	VENTILATION, a free admission or motion of air.
TECHNICAL, belonging to the arts.	VERMIFUGE, worm dispelling medicines.
TEMPERATURE, state of the air.	VERTIGO, giddiness.
TETANUS, lock jaw.	VIROUS, poisonous matter.
TONICK, bracing, strengthening.	VITAL, the seat of life.
TUMOUR, a swelling.	WHITES, the discharge from the womb, fluor albus.

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CLASS 7th—ANODYNES.

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Thorn apple or	Poppy or opium	Pleurisy root
{stink weed	Mother wort	

CLASS 8th—ANTIDOTES.

68

Blood wort	White ash bark	Onions
Blue scull cap	Plantain	

CLASS 9th—CARMINATIVES.

69

Angelica	Ginger root	Spear mint
Calamus	Master wort	Anise seed
Dill seed	Pleurisy root	
Fennel	Pepper mint	

CLASS 10th—CATHARTICKS.

70

Butternut or white	Indian hemp	Rhubarb
[hickory	Mandrake	Salts, &c.
Castor oil	Thorough wort	

CLASS 11th CORROBORANTS.

72

Balm of Gilead	Columbo	Golden thread
Barberry	Dog wood	Unicorn
Black alder	Gensen	Poplar
Black cherry	Golden seal	White wood

CLASS 12th DETERGENTS.

73

Bitter-sweet	Tag alder	Pipsisaway
Burdock	White pine	Sumach
Dandelion	Sassafras	Winter green
Sassaparilla	Agrimony	

CLASS 13th—DIURETICKS.

74

Carrots	[dow	Gooseberry roots
Celendine	Rushes	Winter green
Dandelion	Onions	Salts of nitre
Juniper	Milk weed	Pumpkin and wa-
Queen of the mea-	Black currants	[ter mellon seed

CLASS 14th—DIAPHORETICKS.

76

Balm	Pleurisy root	Hemlock boughs
Mountain mint	Chamomile	Thorough wort
Burdock	Pennyroyal	Mints
Ox balm	Catnip	
Blue scull cap	Saffron flowers	

CLASS 15--EMETICKS.

77

Blood root	Emetick tartar	Indian physick
Ipecacuanha	Indiah hemp	Lobelia
Boneset	Antimonial wine	

CLASS 16th—EMENAGOGUES

78

Feather few	Southern wood	Mandrake
Mugwort	Tansey	Iron or steel pow-
Pennyroyal	Blsssed thistle	[ders
Rice	Thyme	

CLASS 17th—EXPECTORANTS.

80

Blood root	Skunk cabbage	Seneca snake root
Indian hemp	Colt's foot	Wild turnip
Lobelia	Hysup	
Leatherbush bark	Mandrake	

CLASS 18th—LAXATIVES.

81

Elder	Peach tree	White hickory
Golden seal	sweet violet	White ash
Mullein	Blue flag	

CLASS 19th--MUCILAGES.

82

Buck horn brake	Slippery elm	Wild turnip
Cumfrey	Sassafras	
Flax seed	Sweet violet	

CLASS 20--STIMULANTS.

84

Black cohush	White snake root	Scoke root
Cayenne pepper	Horse radish	Green flies
Cohush, white	Mustard seed	Camphor
Prickly ash	Salts of hartshorn	Spirits, &c.

CLASS 21--STYPTICKS.

86

Colt's tail	Yarrow	[ther
Crane's bill	Witch hazle	Puff ball
See Class 4, as-	Winter brake	Pressure or
[tringents	Flesh of soal lea-	[sticking plaster

CLASS 22--VERMIFUGES.

87

Black or spotted al-	Red cedar balls	Beef bones burnt
[der berries	Tansey seeds	Indian hemp
Blue flag	Worm seed oil	Pink roots
Mandrake	Spirits turpentine	Steel powders

SECTION III—Recipes for Preparing Family Medicines.

CLASS 1--BITTERS AND DROPS.

88

Anodyne carmina-	Bathing drops	Rheumatick drops
[tive drops 90]	Cough drops	[90]

CLASS 2--GARGLES.

91

Astringent gargle	Common gargle
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CLASS 3--LAVEMENTS OR CLYSTERS.

92

Astringent lave-	Emolient lavement	[ment
[ment	Stimulating lave-	

CLASS 4--INJECTIONS.

92

First	Second	Third
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CLASS 5--MIXTURES.

93

Astringent mixture	[mixture
Anti-dysenterick	Aperient mixture

CLASS 6--OINTMENTS.

94

Due worm ointment	Sovereign ointment	Rupture ointment
Itch ointment	Nerve ointment	

CLASS 7--PILLS.

95

Anodyne sudorifick	Diuretick pills	Vegetable bilious
[pills	Emetick pills	[pills 97
Blue pills 96	Expectorant pills	Venereal pills
Bilious pills		

CLASS 8—POWDERS.

98

Astringent powders	Colick powders	Sudorifick powders
Cathartick powders	Emetick powders	Anodyne sudorifick
Stimulating cathar- [tick powders	Expectorant pow- [ders	[powders
Cough powders	Steel powders 100	

CLASS 9—PLASTERS.

101

Anti-phlogistick [plaster	Leaden plaster	[ter
	Strengthening plas-	Sticking plaster

CLASS 10—SALVES.

102

Indian specifick [salve	Common salve	Green salve
	Yellow salve	Foot's salve

CLASS 11—SYRUPS.

103

Detergent syrup	[up	Tar syrup
Strengthening syr-	Laxative syrup	Snuff for catarrh

CLASS 12—TINCTURES.

104

Asthmatick tinct- [ure	[tincture	Dropsy second
Anti-spasmodick	Emetick tincture	Dropsy third
	Tincture for dropsy	

CLASS 13—WATERS.

107

Eye water	Mineral water	Tar water
Eye water 2d & 3d	Lime water	

DESCRIPTION OF PLANTS.

Agrimony	108	Crane's bill	112
Angelica	<i>ib.</i>	Elecampane	<i>ib.</i>
Baberry	<i>ib.</i>	Emetick weed	<i>ib.</i>
Barberry	<i>ib.</i>	Golden seal	113
Beech drops	109	Lady slipper	<i>ib.</i>
Birth' root	<i>ib.</i>	Life everlasting	<i>ib.</i>
Blood root	<i>ib.</i>	Indian hemp	114
Blood wort	<i>ib.</i>	Mandrake	<i>ib.</i>
Boneset	110	Pleurisy root	<i>ib.</i>
Buckhorn brake	<i>ib.</i>	Queen of the meadow	115
Skunk cabbage	<i>ib.</i>	Squaw vine	<i>ib.</i>
Cohush	111	Scull cap	<i>ib.</i>
white	<i>ib.</i>	Thorn apple	116
red	<i>ib.</i>	Unicorn	<i>ib.</i>
blue	<i>ib.</i>	Valerian	<i>ib.</i>
Colt's foot	<i>ib.</i>		

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

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